

Diamonds and Emeralds

THE bright, sparkling Diamond is considered the monarch in the kingdom of jewels, its popularity increases as the years roll by, its value as an investment never decreases. Many people, however, prefer the Emerald to the Diamond, this beautiful stone is daily becoming more rare, consequently more expensive. Owing to our careful and judicious purchases in the past, we can present unrivalled values. When we say we can offer an Emerald Ring from \$40 to \$1200 you may have a slight idea of our splendid collection. Our combinations of Diamonds and Emeralds represent the grandest values to be found in Western Canada.

Tourists passing through Victoria should make a note of this and call upon

Challoner and Mitchell.
Govt St VICTORIA, B.C.

It's Preserving Time

This is our last shipment of "Crawford" Free Stone Peaches, per box . . . \$1.40 Sugar, 20-lb. sack for \$1.20

We are still selling Royal Household Flour for a few days, per sack \$1.75

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Cash Grocers 111 Government Street

Ladies' Oxfords

Special for Saturday and Monday Selling

Ladies' Vici Kid and Patent Kid Oxfords and Slippers with French heels for \$3.00

These are New, Snappy Goods—American Make

McCandless Bros. & Cathcart

35 JOHNSON STREET, VICTORIA

Your Shoes Will Be Right If You Get Them Here

FINE OLD CHEESE

We have a few very fine OLD CANADIAN CHEESE in prime condition. Fine old cheese—
Per pound 25c

The Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd.

Phone 28. WHERE YOU GET SATISFACTION Johnson Street

Something Tasty and Just What You Want

Genuine Wiltshire Bacon

Cut up in nice slices from the middle of the bacon.

This is something very choice, and worth trying, sold in tins, each \$1.25
Chicken Breasts in glass, each 75c.
Chicken and Tongue, in glass, each 75c.
Ham and Tongue, in glass, each 75c.
Extra Choice French Prunes, in bottles, each 75c.
Davies' Stewed Kidneys, in tins, each 35c.
King Olives, extra large and very choice, in bottles, 75c, \$1.00 \$1.25

The West End Grocery Co.

TRY US. 42 GOVERNMENT ST.

Where all Orders Get Prompt Attention.

VANCOUVER HOODLUMS DISGRACE THEIR CITY.

Anti-Asiatic Demonstration Ends in Mobbing of Japanese

INSULT TO LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

His Honor Burned in Effigy—Terminal City Crowd Emulates Mobs of San Francisco.

Vancouver, Sept. 7.—At a big procession of the Asiatic Exclusion League this evening Lieut-Governor Duns-muir was burned in effigy in front of the city hall. The parade was organized at the Cambie street grounds, and marched, a thousand or more strong, to the city hall, carrying the effigy and banners bearing anti-Asiatic mottoes. The burning of the effigy was accompanied by the howling of the crowd and the waving of white flags labeled for a "White Canada." Both in the city hall and outside orators addressed overflow meetings. The meetings were very tumultuous, but for the most part the speakers counseled moderation.

A resolution was drafted calling on Mr. McBride to resign on account of a statement contained in the World, saying that he had counseled the vetoing of the bill introduced by Mr. Bowser last session on condition that the Dominion Government would consent to the elimination of the words "final and unalterable" from the amendment to the B. N. A. Act.

C. M. Woodworth proposed a counter resolution, asking the Dominion government to instruct the Lieutenant-governor to consent to the act. Finally an amendment was carried asking Premier McBride to explain his action at the next meeting of the league, next Thursday evening.

While the meeting was in progress a gang of hoodlums went through Chinatown and the Japanese quarter and broke nearly all the store windows. The police were called in and kept the crowd out of the Chinese quarter afterwards. The fire brigade was also called out with hose, to keep back the crowd if necessary, and also in case of a conflagration in Chinatown, as threats had been made on the street to set fire to it.

The crowd, after the meeting, gathered near Wood's hotel, at the corner of Hastings and Carroll streets, but was kept from Chinatown by a cordon of police. Speakers mounted on telephone poles and counseled moderation.

Later—the anti-Asiatic demonstration swelled into a riot. The Japs resisted the window breaking and armed themselves with clubs and boards and charged the mob, shouting "Banzai!" Police Officer Craig charged the crowd with a drawn revolver and fired to intimidate them. The window of the Japanese bank was smashed. The damage to this is \$50. The police arrested seven men. The crowd was very much excited and it took five policemen to arrest one man, as the mob threatened the officers. False alarms were rung in and the fire brigade was called out several times. One white man had his head smashed by a Japanese, but was not killed. One old Jap was badly injured. The riot has now died down.

COAL AND COKE EXPORTS

Shipments From Crow's Nest Pass to States During Six Months

Rossland, Sept. 7.—A special from Ottawa says: "Departmental returns show that the following were the coal exports from the Crow's Nest Pass, which were passed by the custom house at Nelson for the first six months of the current year: January, \$3,290 tons, value, \$76,405; February, 21,955 tons, value, \$63,910; March, 51,905 tons, value, \$105,874; April, 13,934 tons, value, \$27,988; May, 9,276 tons, value, \$19,692; June, 28,226 tons, value, \$56,050."

"Coal from Crow's Nest Pass passed by Nelson custom house for export for first six months of the year was: January, 3,313 tons, value, \$13,332; February, 3,716 tons, value, \$18,258; March, 7,132 tons, value, \$23,519; April, 5,821 tons, value, \$14,421; June, 3,083 tons, value, \$13,869. July and August returns are not completed. Totals for fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, are: Coal, 282,593 tons, value, \$590,117; coke, 22,907 tons, value, \$108,398."

Old Torontonians Dead

Toronto, Sept. 7.—William Leyack one of the best known cattle dealers in the Dominion, is dead, aged 60 years. George Duran, for 52 years keeper of the Toronto lighthouse, died yesterday, aged 85 years. He succeeded his father. He was uncle to Eddie Duran, the oarsman.

Secretary Root

New York, Sept. 7.—Secretary of State Elihu Root, appearing in excellent health, will leave Muldoon's sanitarium at White Plains, N. Y., tomorrow, after a stay of several weeks. The secretary will go first to his home at Clinton, N. Y., where he will remain about a week. He plans to be in Washington by Sept. 19.

Northwest Courts

Ottawa, Sept. 7.—At a cabinet meeting yesterday provision was made for the issue of a proclamation bringing into effect on Sept. 16 the organized courts of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Instead of one supreme court for the two provinces there will be a separate court for the Saskatchewan and another for Alberta, composed in each case of a chief justice and three puisne judges.

WATSON CO.
Brokerage Firm Expected to Get Release From Difficulties

Minneapolis, Sept. 7.—Developments in the case of Watson & Co., the big Minneapolis and New York grain commission and stock exchange house, which was declared in financial difficulties on Thursday, were so increasingly favorable today as to make it seem almost certain that there soon will be a resumption of business.

No exact statement as to the standing of the firm is obtainable, but the showing of assets of nearly \$1,000,000 available in the New York offices made the situation better, and it appears that the firm is much stronger than was supposed when the announcement of the receivership was made. The statement that all claims will be paid in full, and that no one having money due from the firm will lose a dollar, seems warranted.

The offices of the firm, though not accepting business are open, and all connections have been maintained and in the event of perfection of the necessary arrangements, which now seems almost assured, business can be resumed very promptly.

H. P. Watson said today: "The reports about the connection of Mr. Hill with our firm are wholly unwarranted. Neither James J. Hill or Louis W. Hill had any connection, whatever with Watson & Co. Neither of them ever did any business with us. We never had a transaction for either of them at any time since we have been in

Weyler's Memoirs

Madrid, Sept. 7.—Gen. Weyler has finished writing his memoirs of the time when he was governor of Cuba, according to announcement just issued.

MANY MINERS KILLED IN A MEXICAN MINE

Twenty-Seven Dead and Large Number Injured Through Firedamp

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 7.—A special to the Express from Monterrey, Mex., says: News reached this city from Musquiz, Coahuila, today that another terrible mine fire occurred at the Esperanza mines, in which 27 miners were killed. The fire originated in No. 1, and is supposed to have been caused by fire damp. A large force of medical men are at work, doing all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded, while every effort is being made to get the bodies of the dead miners from the mine. Consternation reigns among the miners employed at Esperanza on account of the number of mine fires that have occurred there of late.

The Americans had the advantage of a special peep sight, which is admirably suited for moderate weather. Their ammunition was also specially prepared, every bullet being hand made. The Canadians had intended using King's Norton ammunition, the same as the British and Australian teams, but being dissatisfied with it in the practices, they today fired Kynoch make, and this probably accounts for their being in second place.

The Canadians have one consolation as a result of the great shoot, in that they beat the Americans by two points at the 1,000 yard range. Three of the Americans made possibles at 800, but there were no others at subsequent ranges. The full scores of the four teams are as follows:

300 300 1,000 Totals.

United States 590 573 549 1,712

Canada 566 554 551 1,671

Australia 570 553 530 1,653

Great Britain 551 526 503 1,580

The Canadian scores were: McInnes, 212; Russell, 214; Nell Smith, 207; McIff, 202; Graham, 210; Kelly, 211; Skedden, 206; Richardson, 207.

Captain McHarg was off color at the first two ranges, but pulled up splendidly at the final. Richardson justified his choice by the team captain.

The trophy and medals were presented to the winning team by the governor-general, who warmly congratulated them on making a world's record. All the teams were banqueted by the D. R. A. tonight. The gathering was noteworthy for a speech by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in which he spoke of the good feeling existing between Canada and the States. The British and Australian teams left for Victoria at midnight tonight. Captain Duff-Stuart, Captain McHarg and Sergeant Richardson travel by the same train.

The shooting of the United States team averaged 14 to the man, thus beating the world's record, either with a service or match rifle. Bryan's score of 74 out of 75 with the 1,000 yard range also beats the world's record.

NEWS SUMMARY

Page 1—Anti-Japanese Riot in Vancouver; Lieutenant-Governor Burned in Effigy; Coal Operations in North Saanich; Palma Rifle Match; Mexican Mine Disaster.

Page 2—Saanich Council Meeting; General News.

Page 3—Railway Rates West From Winnipeg Being Revised. Today's Services in Victoria's Churches.

Page 4—Editorial.

Page 5—News of the Mainland, Hotel Arrivals.

Page 6—Tomorrow Night's Meeting of the City Council. General Local News.

Page 7—London Banker Says That Effort to Bring London Stock Exchange Men to Canada With a View to Encouraging Investment. Old Country Financier in City. Military Orders. General Local News.

Page 8—Hugo Ross Company's Advertisement.

Page 9—Sport.

Page 10—Marine News.

Page 11—Financial and Commercial News.

Page 12—Real Estate Advertisements.

Page 13—Real Estate Advertisements.

Page 14—Classified Want Ads. and Real Estate Advertisements.

Page 15—Letters to the Editor.

Page 16—Evidence Taken at Edmonton in the Case Against the Alleged Lumber Combine.

Page 32—In Woman's Realm.

Magazine Section

Page 17—Victoria's Fall Fair promises to be huge success.

Page 18—The story of Martin Aveditch. Emperor's big success as a captain of industry. The new Canadian Lusitania.

Page 19—People in the public eye. Japan's problem in Corea. At the grave of Edgar Allan Poe.

Page 20—An hour with the editor.

Page 21—Feminine fancies and home circle chat.

Page 22—The simple life.

Page 23—The simple life.

Page 24—Private legislation in the Dominion house. Crists in the Bond cabinet. Gossip of distinguished personalities.

Page 25—Dr. Grenfell afloat. Canada's new meat inspection act. World renowned Royal Irish constabulary.

Page 26—Leader of Italian "Carmora" Merits of telegraph strike. Plotting against the Czar. Costly homes of old England.

Page 27—Biographical sketch of A. P. Low, Robert Fulton and the introduction of steam navigation.

Page 28—Music and drama. On forestry farming. Proposed motor equipment for fire department. Remarkable Mrs. Eddy.

Page 29—"The Intercession of the Sea." How to keep an automobile tuned up. A child clairvoyant. Cost of world power.

Page 30—The amateur photographer. Mr. Borden's platform.

Page 31—World of labor. The anti-alcoholists.

Page 32—In woman's realm.

PALMA RIFLE TROPHY WON BY AMERICAN TEAM

Remarkable Scores Made in the Match at Rockliffe Ranges Yesterday

CANADIANS TAKE SECOND PLACE

Americans Score 1,712 Out of Possible 1,800—Individual Scores of Canadian Team

Ottawa, Sept. 7.—The greatest rifle match in the world's history took place at Rock Cliffe rifle range this afternoon. The American team are winners of the Palma trophy, but every other team competing exceeded the highest previous score.

The first Palma match took place at Creedmore 31 years ago, and it is noteworthy that two Canadian competitors of that time were on the range today in the persons of Colonel Cotton and Colonel J. M. Gibson.

The conditions of the shoot today were 15 shots each at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, possible score 225. The weather conditions were ideal, there being practically no wind, and the light was excellent.

The Americans had the advantage of a special peep sight, which is admirably suited for moderate weather. Their ammunition was also specially prepared, every bullet being hand made. The Canadians had intended using King's Norton ammunition, the same as the British and Australian teams, but being dissatisfied with it in the

Install that Gas Heater

The Nights are growing Colder

A large assortment at our demonstration room
Corner Fort and Langley Streets

Victoria Gas Co., Ltd.



APPLES
AND PEARS



Cor. Yates
and Douglas
Streets

PHONE 312

Fine Table Apples, per box \$1.00
Fine Buntlet Pears, per box75
Italian Prunes, per box85

W. O. WALLACE, THE FAMILY CASH GROCER

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

Phone 312.

Caps For the Lad
Caps For His Dad

THE NEW AUTUMN STYLES are neat and natty. We have just received a large consignment of the smartest Caps ever displayed in Victoria.

Tress & Co.'s English Caps

Men's Golf Caps, prices 75c to \$1.50. Some lined, some unlined, very stylish and most serviceable headwear.

The "Dudley" Cap, prices \$1.00 to \$1.50. Very smart, the best cap manufactured for motoring, made for this purpose with turn down top, in tweed, all shades to match or harmonize with any suit.

Boys' Golf Caps, price 50c. Almost facsimile of above, in tweeds, all shades, a great variety, exceptional value.

WILSONS
83 GOVT ST VICTORIA, B.C.

A 25c Cup and Saucer
for 10c

We are showing a big variety of China Ware which we are offering at ridiculously low prices. You can secure any article in our premium room free for White Swan Soap Wrappers, or if you have not enough wrappers we will take part wrappers and part cash. We sell no goods for cash unless accompanied with some wrappers.

WHITE SWAN PREMIUM BAZAAR
82 DOUGLAS STREET

Japanese Fancy Goods

BEST STORE TO GET AN ORIENTAL SOUVENIR

THE MIKADO BAZAAR

138 Government St. Hotel Victoria Block

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY

OUR \$20 MEN'S WATCH

This \$20 watch contains a full jeweled "Whitney" movement fully guaranteed. Its favored flat model case is 14k gold filled, warranted to wear 25 years. It may be had plain with monogram, engine turned or with engraved design.

So satisfactory has this movement proved that we supply it also in solid 14k gold case at \$40.00.

THE J. M. WHITNEY CO.

Diamond Merchants, Jewelers and Silversmiths.

39 GOVERNMENT STREET.

VICTORIA, B. C.

Tourist Resorts

THE COWICHAN BAY HOTEL

COWICHAN BAY, B. C.

Good Fishing and Boating First-Class Accommodation Boats for Hire

WISE & FRUMENTO

Proprietors

The British Columbia Trust Corporat'n

VICTORIA BOARD.

F. S. BARNARD, D. R. KER, THOMAS ELLIS, RICHARD HALL.

The Corporation takes charge of Estates, and acts as Administrator, Executor, Guardian and Trustee.

Money invested for client on mortgage, interest, and principal guaranteed.

Interest allowed on deposits of \$1.00 and upwards from

FOUR TO FIVE PER CENT.

RICHARD HALL, Manager, 100 GOVERNMENT STREET.

YOU WANT A HOUSE TO LIVE IN?

A House to be comfortable in?

A House which you can sell at a profit at any time, if you wish?

A House which will look as attractive outside as it is comfortable inside?

"That's what I'm after!" did you say? Then see us. WE'LL BUILD YOU A HOUSE—and build it well—in record time. Take the first step. Call at our office, or phone us to meet you.

CAPITAL BROKERAGE ASSOCIATION

Temporary Offices

706 FORT ST., BALMORAL BLOCK

P. O. Box 467.

Telephone 1535

R. P. Rithet & Co.

VICTORIA, B. C.

Importers and Commission Merchants

Grain Bags Salt Tin Plate

Write for Quotations

Telephone 111

HOME GROWN NURSERY STOCK

Far superior and cheaper than any imported, true to name, free from pests, immense stock of every description

ROSES FRUIT TREES BERRY HOLLY

Monkey-puzzle, Rhododendrons, Hedge Plants, Climbers, etc.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING A SPECIALTY

THE OAKLAND NURSERY CO., VICTORIA, B. C.

A. OHLSON, Proprietor.

Send for price list. Phone A900, (during daylight only).

SEVEN WEEKS TO CLEAR!

The Best Bargains in Wool Ever Offered in Victoria

150 lb. 4-ply Berlin. Regular \$2.00. Now \$1.25
50 lb. 2-ply Berlin. Regular \$2.00. Now \$1.25
120 lb. 5-ply Scotch Fingering. Regular \$1.80. Now \$1.20
70 lb. 5-ply Germantown. Regular \$1.75. Now \$1.20
45 lb. 3-ply Saxony. Regular \$1.60. Now \$1.20

16 ozs. to the lb. guaranteed

Mrs. W. BICKFORD - 61-63 Fort St.

TREVOR KEENE

Auctioneer and Appraiser

Under Instructions, I will sell at salesrooms, 77 and 79 Douglas street, by

PUBLIC AUCTION
34 Boxes Bartlett Pears
Monday, Sept. 9th, 3 p.m.

Also at Salerooms

Friday, Sept. 13th, 2 p.m.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Including valuable Architectural Books.FOR SALE
Mason & Risch Piano and Angelus
Piano Player, with \$60 worth
of Music.TREVOR KEENE - Auctioneer
Tel. A742MAYNARD & SON
AUCTIONEERS.Instructed by the different owners we
will sell onThursday, 2 p.m.
At our sale rooms, 58 Broad street,
Desirable and Well Kept

Furniture and Effects

FOUR WHEEL BUGGY

Full particulars later.

Maynard & Son, Auctioneers
Messrs. Williams & JanionDuly instructed by H. M. Finlayson,
Esq., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION
at their mart, 51 Fort street, on

Thursday, Sept. 12th, at 2:30 p.m.

A large quantity of very old
MAHOGANY FURNITURE
And Other Household Effects

Comprising Mahogany Bed and Mattress, very handsome old Mahogany Sofa, four Mahogany Chairs, one very old Mahogany Arm Chair, all upholstered in horse hair, handsome round Mahogany Table, Mahogany Sideboard, Mahogany Chest of Drawers, Mahogany Looking Glass, Mahogany Tables and Washstand, Mahogany Whatnot, Walnut Bedroom Suite, Walnut Extension Table, Drop Leaf Tables, Oak Sideboard, two Linen Cupboards, Fine Engravings, Rockers, Cushions, Lamps, Range, Pictures, Chinaware, Books, 20 vols. of the Universal Classic Library, 1 vol. Universal Classic Manuscripts, Clocks, etc., etc.

Goods on view from Tuesday on.
The Auctioneer, Stewart Williams

Messrs. L. EATON & CO.

Duly instructed by P. L. Drury, Esq., will sell by Public Auction at his residence on Pandora avenue, on

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AND EFFECTS

The Auctioneers. L. EATON & CO.

Duly instructed by Robert Cocks, Esq., will sell by public auction at

McDonald's Barn, Tolmie Ave.
On WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11th
At 2 p.m.Sixteen Head of Dairy
and Beef CattleIncluding Heifer in Calf, Yearlings
and Calves.

The Auctioneers, L. Eaton & Co.

2 in 1

SHOE POLISH

once used and you will
discard every other.
Insist on getting it.Black and 1/2
Colors, 10c
and 25c tins 18c

CITY CHURCHES

Church of Our Lord

11 a.m. 3 and 7 p.m. Services by Rev.

T. W. Gladstone.

Morning—What God requires of us.

Afternoon—Children's lower service.

Evening—In the evening.

Morning Service.

Organ Andante A. R. Gant

Vento and psalm as set Cath. Psalter

Te Deum, XXXIV Mercer

Jubilate XIV Mercer

Hymn 386 A & M. 317

Hymn 336

Organ Postlude A. W. Marchant

Evening

Organ Pastoral F. F. Rogers

Opening hymn 382

Psalms as set Cath. Psalter

Magnificat, No. 1 Mercer

Nunc Dimittis, VII Mercer

Hymn 249, 1st part.

Hymn 351

Hymn, march, A. Redhead

Organ, Postlude Strangers and visitors welcome.

Spiritualism

R. H. Kneeshaw will lecture at 175

Chatham street, at 7:30 p. m. Sub-

ject, "The Ancient Church." Improvisa-

tions after lecture. All are welcome to

these meetings.

Christadelphians

Bible lecture at Labor Hall, Douglas

street, at 7 p. m. Mr. Watkins will take

for his subject, "The sect everywhere

seen against; and the reason why."

All welcome.

Christian Science

The Christian Science society hold

their Sunday service at the K. of P.

Hall, corner Pandora and Douglas

streets, at 11 a. m. Subject today,

"Substance." Strangers are welcome.

Was greasy dishes, pots or pans with

Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will re-

move the grease with the greatest ease.

NEW RAILWAY RATES

WILL TAKE EFFECT

New Schedule Being Prepared
for Goods Shipped West
From Winnipeg

In consequence of a complaint preferred by the merchants of Portage la Prairie that the so-called traders' tariffs out of Winnipeg constituted an unfair discrimination in favor of Winnipeg wholesalers, it is likely that in the immediate future a complete set of new tariffs will be put in force covering the entire territory from Winnipeg west to Victoria. This is the statement made yesterday to a Colonist reporter by Hon. A. C. Killam, chairman of the board of railway commissioners, who, in company with Mrs. Killam, is spending a few days at the Oak Bay hotel taking a brief but well earned holiday.

The railway commission has been very hard worked this year. Early in the season it sat at Montreal inquiring into the allegations made of overcharges by the Bell Telephone company. A mass of testimony was taken and the enquiry did not terminate till June. On its completion the commission had to proceed forthwith to Winnipeg to hold sittings there, and on the day the commission separated the complaint of the Portage la Prairie merchants was received.

"Under the rules governing the conduct of the commission's business," said Judge Killam, "I am empowered in cases of necessity to hear the evidence alone. This I did in this case as the matter seemed to be one of urgency, and the evidence then taken will be considered by the commission when it reassembles at Ottawa. The complaint was made by the wholesalers of Portage la Prairie against what is known as the traders' tariffs, under which the wholesalers of Winnipeg have a special rate on the goods they ship to their customers in the retail business at different points throughout the west. It was urged that this was illegal as conferring a special favor on certain classes of the community, and that it constituted a discrimination against Portage la Prairie in favor of Winnipeg. The officials of the railroad involved were, of course, present, and the roads are now preparing new tariffs for submission to the commission upon its reassembling at Ottawa, and the result will probably be an entirely new set of tariffs covering the whole territory west of Winnipeg."

Speaking of the work of the commission Judge Killam said that there had as yet been no time to consider the evidence taken at Montreal in the Bell Telephone enquiry. As already stated, the commission had to go immediately to Winnipeg, and from there they came to Vancouver, where a number of local matters consumed much more time than was anticipated, the sessions having only quite recently terminated. There are also a number of minor matters constantly coming up which have to be attended to, so the commissioners have been kept very busy indeed. The telephone matter will be settled at Ottawa as soon as the commission can get around to it.

The autumn has a heavy programme for the commission, as a number of important matters that have been pending for some time will come up for settlement. The question of uniform bills of lading was one of the earliest matters to engage the attention of the commissioners. The shippers in many sections complained that the terms of agreement on the bills of lading were too much in favor of the roads. Accordingly the railroads have been instructed to prepare new bills of lading which will be examined in Ottawa this fall. It is the intention to have one uniform bill used by all the roads in Canada, and the conditions imposed thereby will have to meet with the approval of the commissioners.

Another important matter to be settled at the next sitting is the question of uniform operating rules to be put in force by all the railroads in Canada. The railroads were instructed shortly after the commission was appointed to prepare a schedule of operating rules for universal adoption, but Judge Killam then took such a long time getting them ready that the commission found it necessary to prod them up a little. The result is that these rules have finally been compiled and copies have been sent to the representatives of the railroad employees. The rules will be considered and adopted with such amendments as may be thought necessary after the views of the employees representatives have been heard.

Still another important feature of the autumn session will be the enquiry into the rates charged by the express companies. This was referred to the commission by Parliament the session before last and will be thoroughly looked into, and as is the custom of the commission counsel will be present on both sides to aid in presenting the case. The express companies will, of course, have their counsel, while the government will also brief counsel who will represent the public at large that pays the charges complained of.

Judge and Mrs. Killam expect to leave for the east on Monday or Tuesday. They will spend a couple of days at Vancouver en route.

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The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability, 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

The Daily Colonist

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One year	\$5.00
Three months	1.25
Six months	2.00
London Office, 90-93 Fleet Street.	

CHURCH HISTORY

The discussion on Church History, which has been running through the Colonist recently, has excited no little interest, and we wish to take this occasion to express to our correspondents our appreciation of the uniform courtesy that they have extended to each other and for enabling us to print so much valuable matter relating to a subject in which many people feel a very deep concern. It is not our intention to take any part in the discussion, but it may not be amiss to say that the point at issue has no bearing whatever upon the authenticity of the Divine Law or the duties of men to their neighbors. It is of interest to know when the various churches were founded, and to be able to trace their history in an unbroken chain through centuries. The Church, and now we use the word in its collective sense as we use the word army and mean thereby not merely the infantry, but the cavalry and the artillery and all branches of the service, is a tremendous force in the world, and "makes for righteousness" to a degree that no other organized force can. It serves to make good fathers, good mothers, good children, good wives, good husbands, good citizens. The various denominations may disagree as to historical facts; they may differ as to church polity; they may adopt different interpretations of the teachings of Him, who is the true Head of the Church, and is so recognized by every prelate and priest in Christendom, but upon all that is essential to promote right living here and fitness for whatever the future may have in store for humanity they are as one. Doubtless there are many excellent and intelligent people, who look upon a correct appreciation of the subject under discussion by our correspondents, as extremely essential. They may have been educated to believe, or have been able to convince themselves, that there is something vital in the point at issue. We see that sort of thing in secular life. A well-known Victorian once said to the Colonist: "It is impossible for a Liberal to be right," and if you ever happened to run across one of the old-time Scotch Liberals of Ontario and talked with him on politics, you must have seen that he regarded the case of every Conservative as absolutely hopeless. In the discussions that have lately been in progress in regard to Imperial questions, it is easy to see that a very considerable number of people in England think that another very considerable number of people are fundamentally and willingly wrong upon everything whatever relating to the future of the Empire, and with malice aforethought are seeking to destroy it. Men are just as much men after they identify themselves with the Church as they were before, and they take into church life all the weaknesses, the stubbornness, the lack of a sense of proportion, which characterized them in their secular life. A few centuries ago when men differed in opinion on politics, they summoned their retainers and fought the issue out; when they disputed about property they settled the matter by trial of battle; when they could not agree about religious doctrine, the stronger killed the weaker by such means as most commanded themselves. To the man who settled whether he or his neighbor owned a certain piece of land by taking a chance as to which of them should cut off the other's head, it seemed quite a reasonable thing to settle questions of religious faith by the rack, and if the sinner would not abandon his errors to kill him. We have got beyond all that kind of thing. If we have a dispute about property we take it into the courts and let the lawyers manage our affairs for us, and accept contentedly what is left when they have finished. If we do not agree upon some religious matter, we discuss it in the newspapers. So you see that it is quite in accordance with things in general that men should hold tenaciously the views they are brought up in, only they do not seek to determine them now by means of the thumbscrews and dainty things of that nature. They debate them earnestly and ably, and the result is that the great body of the public, who read what they say with much interest, get an exceedingly valuable lesson in religious toleration. They learn that the things which once were thought essential features of religion, are matters upon which men, whose lives are exemplary and of whose devotion to the good of humanity cannot be doubted, can disagree without questioning each other's sincerity or godliness. This is a decided gain and it makes for church unity—we do not say church union, about the desirability of which there may be a difference of opinion—in an exceedingly effective way.

ORIENTAL LABOR

The Times has undertaken the task of editing the Colonist. It is a pretty good man who can edit one paper, and we suggest to our contemporary that it should confine itself to its legitimate business. Whether or not the policy of the Colonist on public questions suits our contemporary is not very material. It appears to suit the people of Victoria. We are asked by the Times if it is to understand that, because we freely discuss and permit others to discuss in this paper the question of Japanese immigration, we are to be understood as being unalterably in favor of it. Such a question is too absurd to call for an answer, but as our contemporary seems unable to distinguish between the question of Chinese and Japanese immigration, we shall endeavor to explain it. Colonist readers do not have to be told what our views are in respect to the immigration of Japanese. We have taken advanced ground in favor of its restriction by every legitimate means; but we recognize that the relations between His Majesty's government and Japan are on a very different basis from those between that government and China. Chinese immigration has been dealt with in a manner, which practically prohibits it, and we do not propose to allow the columns of the Colonist to be used by those who seek to down the barriers against a coölle invasion. Japanese immigration has not been restricted by law, and it is exceedingly questionable how far Parliament would be justified by Imperial considerations in adopting a policy of exclusion in reference thereto. At the same time we regard it as of great importance that the views of the people of British Columbia upon what is at present an open question should be made known. Hence we discuss ourselves and permit others to use the Colonist to discuss it.

But since our contemporary is so concerned as to the attitude of the Colonist, may we ask how the personal organ of the Minister of Inland Revenue is able to make its publication of letters, violently denouncing the Chinese Exclusion law, square with its professed love for the working men? The policy of the Colonist is to labor to preserve Canada as a white man's country. We feel that we would no more be warranted in permitting correspondents to advocate the unrestricted admission of Chinese than we would be in allowing them to advocate any other offence against the material and moral welfare of Canada. After long effort Chinese immigration was stopped. It was stopped because it was felt that its continuation would be an economic and social crime, and those who advocate its revival must seek some other means of making their views known. Speaking with perfect frankness we do not regard the menace of Japanese immigration as seriously as that of Chinese for the simple reason that there are fewer Japanese laborers, who will come here under any circumstances, but we take the position that Canada cannot afford to permit any considerable number of them to enter the country, for reasons that ought to be obvious to any one. But the matter is a difficult one to regulate. As we have already pointed out, if the Japanese have pride of race, which we are bound to respect, so have the people of Canada, and the Japanese ought to respect it. Let there be no doubt about the attitude of the Colonist on the question of Oriental immigration. It favors its restriction to the smallest possible amount consistent with the maintenance of friendly intercourse between the British Empire and the great countries of the Orient. It believes that the Imperial government owes it to the people of Canada not to sacrifice their feelings in respect to Japanese immigration, and it believes that by the full and free discussion of the question a conclusion will be arrived at, which will preserve Canada for white labor, and not offend the sensibilities of the Japanese which are probably all the more acute because they are such new comers upon the stage of modern civilization.

MR. TURNER CRITICIZED.

Mr. J. H. Turner, Agent-General for British Columbia, is a public servant, and therefore the manner in which he discharges his official duties is a proper subject for newspaper criticism, but he certainly has the right to ask that he should not be misrepresented. We find in the Vancouver World of the 6th inst., an editorial reference to Mr. Turner, which we assume is "writ sarcastic." There does not seem to be any other explanation for it, for if it is intended to be serious it is only silly. Perhaps it is only silly in any way. The article is alleged to have been based upon an item appearing in a previous issue of the World, and a reference to the latter shows that a Mr. J. F. Maguire, representing the B.C. Agency Corporation, says that some people made some inquiries of Mr. Turner, and did not get what they were seeking for. Mr. Maguire tells the World that, finding that considerable uncertainty existed upon certain points, which he himself could have remedied, he wrote to his London correspondents instructing them to ask Mr. Turner. The ordinary mortal would have assumed that Mr. Maguire would have assisted his correspondents out of the abundance of his own information without troubling Mr. Turner or any one else, but apparently he did not think so, and because he chose to assume that it was Mr. Turner's duty to look after his—Mr. Maguire's—private business transactions, and because

Mr. Turner was not in a position to give the information desired, he feels that he has a grievance and the World ventilates it. Now it might have been well for Mr. Maguire to have given the World the facts of the case, if he knew them, and, if he did not know them, to have kept silent. The facts are as follows: The people to whom Mr. Maguire refers called upon Mr. Turner and asked him about shipping goods to British Columbia on consignment. Mr. Turner gave him his own experience in such matters. Then they asked about the best way of shipping, and Mr. Turner went fully into particulars, explaining the rates of freight both by way of the C. P. R. and the Blue Funnel Liners, giving them information as to the packing of the goods, the rates of insurance and generally everything that he or they thought was essential. At length they came to the question of the papers necessary to pass the custom house. Now the Agent-General is neither a customs broker nor has he any connection with the customs department, which it is perhaps unnecessary to tell the World is under the charge of the Dominion government, but Mr. Turner, for the accommodation of those who want them, gets from the High Commissioner's Office a number of blank customs forms from time to time. It so happened that, either on the same day or the previous one, Mr. Turner had been in the High Commissioner's Office and had asked the chief clerk for a few of the forms, and the clerk told him that he had better not take any, as it was understood that the form was to be altered. However, when Mr. Turner's caller asked him about the form of application for entry, Mr. Turner pulled out the drawer in his desk, in which he had been accustomed to keep them, and found that they were all gone. He told Mr. Maguire's correspondent so, and added what the High Commissioner's clerk had told him about the probable damage. His caller then asked if there was not some special form necessary in the case of Vancouver, and Mr. Turner told him that the general regulations of the customs apply to Vancouver. It seems that this last observation was Mr. Turner's greatest offense, but as it's "happens" to be the truth, why should he not have said so? The simple fact of the case seems to be that Mr. Maguire imagined he had a grievance, and the World in its anxiety to pose as the great friend of Vancouver, which is a laudable enough ambition, has made a mountain out of a molehill. Mr. Turner did in the premises more than any agent-general was called upon to do, for it is no part of the duty of an official of the province of British Columbia to give instructions as to the customs regulations of the Dominion of Canada. The Dominion maintains the office of High Commissioner in London expressly for that among other things.

An epidemic of house breaking has broken out in Ottawa. Here is a chance for the Toronto Mail and Empire to remark: "Certain of the Federal ministers and aspirants for cabinet honors ought to be locked up."

The whirligig of time brings many changes. Only two years from Nanshan Hill to Emperor Nicholas handed to Premier Stolypin permission to wear the Japanese order of the Sun of Pawlonia!

With a coal famine threatening the Western portion of the continent of America, where there are immense deposits of that class of fuel, one is appalled at the thought of what would be the consequences were there no such resources in the country.

For the information of Postmaster Shakespeare, who seems to be hampered from a shortage of staff, we may say that a Federal minister is now in the city, to whom the situation could be outlined. He has rooms just upstairs over Mr. Shakespeare's office, and his telephone number is 1565.

As indicative of the enormous proportions the trans-Pacific trade is assuming, we draw attention to the statement appearing in our news columns yesterday to the effect that the steamer Monteagle, due on Thursday, next, is bringing the largest cargo ever carried by any C. P. R. vessel from the Orient—6,000 tons.

We are glad to be told on the authority of Provincial Constable Carter, who has been patrolling the district along the line of the E. & N. railway that sportsmen are obeying the game laws remarkably well. This is much to their credit and good sense, demonstrating at once that we on Vancouver Island are a law-abiding community, and appreciate the value of our game as an asset.

Paving the way for a big influx of tourists as soon as the Empress hotel shall have been opened, the C. P. R. is to issue a new edition of the booklet, "Fishing and Shooting," dealing particularly with Victoria and Vancouver Island. It will be a most careful and comprehensive compilation, giving all the data sportsmen thinking of visiting the country can possibly require. This will prove by long odds the best advertisement of the kind the Island has ever had.

Construction work on the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern railway is to be at once actively prosecuted. We are inclined to think that next year will break all records in railway building in Western America. A number of United States lines are pushing their

way to the coast, and in British Columbia we will have armfuls of men employed by the C. P. R., the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern.

Among the dispatches appearing in the Colonist yesterday was an announcement to the effect that the latest monopoly threatening the United States is a typewriter trust. Wives of business men will be excused if they think it wise to inquire just what is the scope of this new movement. There are two kinds of typewriters; the machines and the operators. The capitalists ought to be made to confine their attentions to embracing the machines.

Mr. D. D. Mann is not in the habit of vexing the circumambient atmosphere with observations, but what he said to Colonist readers yesterday morning is of much interest, brief and all though it was. His declaration that his company is ready to begin at once upon the extension of its railway to the Coast is something that the people out here have long been waiting for. To be sure he coupled it with conditions as to government aid, but the satisfactory thing to know is that the Canadian Northern is ready to go to work on the line, which we all so much desire.

It will be recalled that the Colonist some months ago devoted considerable space to furthering an agitation looking to the erection of car works in Victoria or vicinity. A public meeting of citizens was called and a committee appointed to further the project. A number of people have asked if we cannot report progress. We can. The following appeared in our news columns yesterday: "St. John, N. B., Sept. 6.—R. D. Isaacs, of St. John, has submitted to the common council a request for a free site and exemption from taxation for 20 years for a proposed car works. The council referred the matter to a committee. There is \$1,000,000 behind the scheme."

This is odd: The Colonist, in its issue of Sunday last, on page 17, published a five-column cut of a photograph entitled "Sport at Shawinigan Lake," which was taken by Fleming Bros. At Montreal, on the day previous, a photograph of exactly the same scene—to be clear, a copy of the same photograph—was reproduced in the Montreal Witness, with this line underneath: "Bringing in the Deer-Lake Scene in Northern Quebec." Now, there is absolutely not the slightest doubt that the photograph we used was taken at Shawinigan lake, as it was supplied to the Colonist by Messrs. Fleming Bros., a most reputable local firm; and there is also not the slightest doubt that the picture in the Witness is an exact fac simile of it. So much for that part of it; but was it not a most singular coincidence that the Witness and the Colonist should on almost the same day have chosen the same photograph to illustrate a page? And further, was it not a singular coincidence that the same heading to the article: "The Opening of the Hunting Season," should have been used by both papers?

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS

Fix the Blame

Death came to eighty workingmen by the Quebec bridge collapse. That is the outstanding, human fact resulting upon this disaster.

Bridge-building at the best is perilous work; the more need for safeguards for the builders.

Blame for this needless waste of human lives must be assessed. This is the first duty of the Dominion Government. This will enable those who were dependent upon the slaughtered workmen to seek necessary but hopelessly inadequate compensation.

May the damages sought and obtained be high, for the lives of workingmen are as precious to their kin as the lives of the richest to theirs—Toronto World.

Farmers in Ontario

Not all the immigrants who want farms are going to the West. According to the Ontario Director of Colonization, this province is obtaining an increasing proportion of them. He says that of the 70,000 who in the last twelve months chose Ontario for their home many are buying farms in the older parts of the province, taking up locations in the new. Ontario's agricultural advantages, if sufficiently advertised, can be depended on to attract the right kind of settlers.—Mall and Empire.

The Lady's Yes.

Yes, I answered you last night, No, this morning, sir, I say; Colors seen by candle light.

Will not look the same by day.

When the violins played their best, Lamps above—and laughs below—Love me sounded like a jest, Fit for yes, or fit for no.

Call me false or call me free—

For, whatever lights may shine, No man on your face shall see Any grief for change on mine.

Yet the sin is on us both—

Time to dance is not to woo—Wooring light makes field troth—Scorn of me recoils on you.

Learn to win lady's faith

Nobly, as the thing is high; Bravely as for life or death—With loyal gravity.

Lead her from the festive boards,

Point her to the starry skies, Guard her by your truthful words, Pure from courtship's flatteries.

By your truth she shall be true—

Ever true, as wives of yore—And her yes, once said to you, Shall be yes forevermore.

—Mrs. Browning.

Mamma—Did you thank the lady when she gave you the candy, Tommie?

Tommie—No, ma'am; I thought perhaps she'd give me some more, and I was going to thank her all at once.

SOME MORE NEWNESS

IN THE FURNITURE WAY—SEA GRASS AND RATTAN

HERE is a style for which the makers claim much—Sea Grass. Made as a companion to Reed Furniture it has found much favor with lovers of the Reed styles.

There is no questioning its attractiveness. It is low in price, and this fact, combined with its "Wearable" qualities and abundant "Style," has made it a popular line with Victorians.

We have just placed on show in our Fourth Floor showrooms a shipment of Sea Grass and Rattan Arm Chairs, Reception Chairs, Settees, Child's Chairs, and Child's Rockers. The Rattan lines are superior quality goods, and represent the very latest creations.

The frames of all these chairs are of best quality Malacca, making them exceptionally strong, a feature which is worth considerable when buying this class of goods.

We were fortunate in securing very favorable prices on this limited quantity, and we are offering these at prices lower, considering quality, than ever before.

We are showing some in our Broughton Street windows. See them, then come inside and see how comfortably nice they really are.

A Hint as to the Fair Pricing:

RECEPTION CHAIRS, up from each	\$4.50
ARM CHAIRS, at each \$8.50, \$7.50, \$6.00, and	\$5.50
SETTEES, at each	\$12.00
CHILD'S CHAIRS, at each	\$3.50
CHILD'S ROCKERS, at each	\$3.50

Other Styles in Reed Furniture

Ladies' Rockers

Made of the best selected reed, shellac finish, has very high and attractive back. Price \$8.00
Other nice Rockers at \$4.00

Child's Rocker

Made of reed, nicely finished, has high and very wide back with side arms, just the thing for the little one. Price \$4.00

Dressers and Stands in Plenty Here

Yes, they are here in plenty. An unrivaled assortment of newest styles at many prices.

There are Dressers and Stands at prices to suit your purse. Values that cannot be beaten. See these choice pieces on our Third Floor—it is a particularly attractive and good showing.

BEAUTIFUL SOLID MAHOGANY DRESSER, with shaped British bevelled mirror, size 38 x 32 inches. Size of dresser top, 55 in. x 24 in. \$100.00

CHIFFONIER to match \$90.00

WASHSTAND to match \$30.00

EXCELLENT MAHOGANY DRESSER, with shaped British bevelled mirror, size 30 inches x 40 inches, dresser top 48 inches x 24 inches. Something new in style and finish \$75.00

CHIFFONIER to match \$70.00

DRESSING TABLE to match \$45.00

SOMNOE to match \$22.50

GOLDEN OAK DRESSER and WASHST

Mainland News

WORK BEING RUSHED ON KITIMAAT BRANCH

BELLINGHAM RIOTERS

BURNED HINDU SHACKS

Orientals Were Submitted to Worse Treatment Than Dispatches Stated

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 7.—Construction work is being rushed on the Kitimaat branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway by the contracting firm of Messrs. Foley Bros., Larsen & Company. This 180-mile section extends from Kitimaat to Hazelton, at the head of navigation on the Skeena River. The contractors are concentrating their efforts on the heaviest portion of the line, a ten-mile section extending from Kitimaat summit to Kitselas Canyon where the steamer Mount Royal was wrecked last July. In addition the contractors are building a wagon road from Kitimaat to the canyon, a distance of forty-five miles, as well as clearing the right-of-way along the line of railway survey.

Details of the progress of the work were furnished by Mr. J. W. Stewart, who arrived Thursday night from Montreal, accompanied by Mrs. Stewart, their young daughter and Miss Lavelle of Winnipeg. Mr. Stewart spent a fortnight in the east on business with the Grand Trunk Pacific officials.

During his stay there he kept in telegraphic communication with his assistants in the north. Mr. Stewart and party left last night by the C. P. R. boat for Port Essington and will thence ascend the Skeena river to Kitselas Canyon to inspect the work. Mr. Stewart will also be accompanied by Mr. Pat. Welch of Spokane. Both are members of the firm. They expect to return to Vancouver in about three weeks.

"The work of construction is progressing satisfactorily," said Mr. Stewart. "With a force of between two hundred and three hundred men we are now busy grading the ten-mile section from Kitimaat summit to Kitselas Canyon, where the Copper River joins the Skeena. The rock-work there is the heaviest on the entire 180-mile branch extending from Kitimaat Arm to Hazelton. Enormous quantities of explosives will have to be used in securing the proper grade. In addition we are building a wagon road from Kitimaat to the canyon, a distance of forty-five miles. The right-of-way between these points is now being cleared.

"Axemen were actually put to work along the route on July 21, and the first rock on the ten-mile section was dislodged on August 17, two days after our railway gang reached the scene of operations. With the completion of the forty-five-mile section between Kitimaat and the canyon we will have greatly solved the problem of getting in supplies for the upper section of our contract. Of course, we shall get grading outfits scattered along the entire line to Hazelton as soon as possible. Progress at the outset will be necessarily slow owing to the limited transportation facilities on the river. The M. & T. Company which owns the steamboat Northwest, has agreed to facilitate our plans.

Two years will likely be occupied in completing the line to Hazelton.

"Men horses and grading outfits are now on their way here from our contract on the Grand Trunk Pacific section between Saskatoon and Edmonton. That work is nearing completion; in fact the graders will reach Edmonton this fall. We are also arranging to ship men and rock plants from our contract for double-tracking the 420-mile division of the C. P. R. between Winnipeg and Fort William. That contract likewise is nearing completion.

Then again, we will secure additional forces and plant from our contract for building the 200-mile branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific from Fort William north to the main line. That work will be finished about Christmas, and will enable us to transfer other laborers and outfits to British Columbia.

"We plan to rush the work in the north with all possible speed. This means that we shall need thousands of men at standard railway wages. No man need be idle. John Hartstone, a representative of the firm, will also engage men in Vancouver.

"I wish it understood that we shall follow our invariable practice of engaging white labor exclusively. We have no room for Hindus or other Orientals," added Mr. Stewart with emphasis.

During his stay in Montreal Mr. Stewart heard that the Grand Trunk Pacific will shortly award a contract for 200 miles of the main line west of Edmonton. This will bring the work to a point seventy miles east of the Yellowhead Pass in the Rockies. It was also stated in Montreal that next spring will see awarded the contract for the five or six hundred miles gap between Hazelton and the Yellowhead Pass.

President Hays and General Manager Morse of the Grand Trunk Pacific will visit Edmonton this month, prior to undertaking a trip from Vancouver to Prince Rupert and Kitimaat.

WHAT MANY MEN NEED

Dr. Hamilton Has Prescription that "Sets" You Right Up.

When a man has lost ambition to "dig in" and stay at things—when he complains of headache, fullness in the right side, pains in the shoulder-blade—it's purely a case of "Liver."

These symptoms invariably indicate a clogged, inactive Liver. The body can't get rid of its wastes, and the whole system is paralyzed.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills stimulate the body into activity in one night. Being a mild vegetable laxative they produce results in a few hours. The bilious headache and constipation are cured, spirits arise, complexion clears, animation returns. Nothing in the calendar so efficient for the cured as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Very mild, don't interfere with work, invariably do lots of good. Try a 25c box, all dollars.

Now is the time to pot your plants. Pretty yellow flower pots with saucers at the following prices: 5 inch, 15c; 6 inch, 20c; 7 inch, 25c; 8 inch, 30c; 10 inch, 50c. These pots are well finished and we guarantee each one to be free from cracks and chips. R. A. Brown & Co., 39 Douglas St.

GUESTS AT THE CITY HOTELS

At the Drury—

E. J. Kane, Spokane.
W. T. Smith, Seattle.
Jas. M. Sharp, Alaska.
K. Brydman, Seattle.
T. Brydman, Jr., Seattle.
Mr. and Mrs. B. Howe, Tacoma.
Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Burritt, Tacoma.
Mr. Beach, Washington, D. C.
Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Johnson, Tacoma.
Miss Fannie Cook, Tacoma.
F. T. Barton, Tacoma.
E. H. Howard, Toronto.
C. L. Wallace, Toronto.
Geo. H. Murphy, Washington, D. C.
E. Sleoch, Edmonton.
E. Braag, Edmonton.
F. C. Batterby, Savannah.
L. H. Mercer, New York.
Alfred Bonner, New York.
Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Potter, Seattle.
Mr. and Mrs. Jas. F. Keenan, Seattle.
Geo. S. Anderson, New York.
C. H. Fraser, Winnipeg.
J. W. L. Glaister, Cambridge, Eng.
Prof. and Mrs. W. W. Wollsey Johnson, Baltimore.
Chas. W. L. Johnson, Baltimore.
Mr. and Mrs. T. Irving Potter, Portland.
Mrs. Clayton Gibs, Wilmington.
Miss Murchison, Wilmington.
Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Radford, Seattle.
T. D. Crowe, Vancouver.
J. A. Crowe, Vancouver.
Mr. and Mrs. R. Percy Barnes, Edmonton.
W. H. T. James, Duncan.
D. Y. T. Lowen, Wash. City.
H. E. McElwain, Boston, Mass.
Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Underwood, Boston.
E. A. Parke, Boston, Mass.
Miss Parke, Boston, Mass.
H. J. MacGregor, Sydney.
A. H. Williams, San Francisco.

At the Balmoral—

John T. Percival, Spokane.
E. H. H. Carline, England.
Robert E. Otter, Moreno Valley.
Paul P. Whitham, Seattle.
Mrs. P. P. Whitham, Seattle.
Miss C. J. Evans, Seattle.
J. Trickey, Tod Inlet.
Mrs. Blythe, Edmonton.
A. R. Layard, Salt Spring Island.
Miss J. MacDonald, North Saanich.
Miss M. L. Palleiser, Bristol, Eng.

At the Dominion—

John F. Percival, Spokane.
Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Gray, Seattle.
Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Anderson, Seattle.
Mr. and Mrs. Howard King, Nanaimo.
H. Jarvis, England.
Mrs. F. P. Winter, Seattle.
Miss F. A. Hale, Seattle.
Mr. and Mrs. B. R. McElreath, Seattle.
Miss Miller, Seattle.

At the Victoria—

B. H. Lewis and wife, Aberdeen.
C. Van Horn, Seattle.
Alfred Bunker, Seattle.
Dr. and Mrs. D. J. Bell, Dawson.
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pitts, Walla Walla.
Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Humblestone, Vancouver.
J. Melville Smith, Vancouver.
J. Brown, New York.
Fred Danbray, Ottawa.
G. M. Fitch, Ottawa.
G. Shirley, Ottawa.
Dr. and Mrs. Stevenson, Mass.
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. P. Findley, Vancouver.
Fred Hamm, St. John, N. B.
R. A. Begg, Calgary.
H. Y. Denning, Calgary.
Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Keenan, Seattle.
Mr. and Mrs. John Snodgrass, Seattle.

At the Victoria—

Mr. and Mrs. C. Erickson, Vancouver.
Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Scott, Calgary.
W. W. Stiyan, Vancouver.
P. Ingraham, Seattle, Wash.
T. R. Willey, Vancouver, B. C.
Miss M. Shannon, Alameda, Calif.
Robt. Sharp, Seattle, Wash.
Ed. Goss, Sooke, B. C.
Mrs. A. Gill, Sooke, B. C.
Mrs. M. Dunn, Seattle, Wash.
T. J. Johnson, Seattle.
Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Graham and child, Roseburg, Ore.
J. S. Smith, Tacoma.
W. H. McLellan, Nova Scotia.
Mr. and Mrs. E. Emery and child, Nova Scotia.
N. MacGregor, Vancouver.
P. Ralston, Seattle, Wash.
Robt. Anderson, Vancouver.

At the Victoria—

J. M. McKenzie, Vancouver.
O. Smith, Vancouver.
H. Dunning, Sooke Lake.
W. Yates, Vancouver.
A. McLeod, Vancouver.
M. Dillhoff, Vancouver.
W. H. Caff, Portland.
F. L. Goss, Vancouver.
H. Jones, Seattle.
A. Haggerty, Vancouver.
J. Masher, Vancouver.
F. Bradsell, Vancouver.
T. Gordon, Bellingham.
W. Duncan, New South Wales.
E. Milne, Sooke.
J. Davis, Sooke.
J. R. Parker, Sidney.
T. M. Bird, Goldstream.
W. Wagstaff, Nanaimo.
S. V. Fallman, Duncan.
W. S. Thorburn, Duncan.
T. Hathom and family, Mount Sicker.

At the St. Francis—

Mrs. J. H. Hesberg, Seattle.
A. C. Stoner, Seattle.
Eugene Weber, New York.
Eddy Sawyer, New York.
Dick Fitzgerald, New York.
Geo. Gladay, New York.
Budd Newell, New York.
Miss Madeline Throp, New York.
H. Robertson, Motherwell.
Archdeacon Scriven, Duncans, B. C.
P. S. Haslam, S. S. Victoria.
R. T. Smith, Seattle.
John Honan, Jordan River.
S. Zimmerman, Seattle.
L. G. Henderson, Vancouver.
T. A. Brett, Vancouver.
Stanley, Can. Vancouver.
F. Handforth, Toronto.
Sol Hill, Mimico.
J. Eunion, Mimico.
H. Telford, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
E. Holden, Mimico.
W. H. Jones, Toronto.
G. D. Doran, City.

At the King Edward—

D. K. McDonald, Spokane.
Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Howe, Tacoma.
Dr. C. W. Burritt and wife, Tacoma.
Mrs. Beach, Washington.
Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Johnson, Tacoma.
Miss F. A. Cook, Tacoma.
F. T. Barton, Tacoma.
G. M. Proctor, Vancouver.
G. B. Proctor, Vancouver.
Ben Davis, Fernie.
Mrs. Edw. L. Strong, Boston.
Miss M. B. Strong, Boston.
G. T. Owen, Vancouver.
Mac A. George, Vancouver.
A. Waterlow, San Francisco.
Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Hubbard, Centralia.

At the King Edward—

Miss Lucy Allred, Centralia.
S. H. Mills, Centralia.
L. L. Hamlin, Plymouth.
Claudia Colona, Mrs. Temple's Telegram.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Haville, Lindsay.
Miss Helen Flavelle, Lindsay.
Miss Anna Haville, Lindsay.
Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Malone, Seattle.
Mrs. H. McDonell, Vernon.
Miss Kate McDonald, Vernon.
Miss B. A. Young, Vernon.
Geo. A. Davidson, Vancouver.
W. C. Schutthels, Seattle.

For Loss of Eye

Nelson, Sept. 7.—The case of R. Reid vs. the Argentia Mines, which came up before Judge Forth on Friday last, was adjourned to today. According to the story told by the plaintiff, he had been working in the Argentia mine on March 8 last and in trying to cap a fuse the cap exploded and he lost the sight of one of his eyes. In cross-examination the point was made that the plaintiff had only worked four shifts at the mine as a mucker, that it was no part of his duty to cap the fuse, that he had not done so before and had not been asked to do so on this occasion.

Now is the time to pot your plants. Pretty yellow flower pots with saucers at the following prices: 5 inch, 15c; 6 inch, 20c; 7 inch, 25c; 8 inch, 30c; 10 inch, 50c. These pots are well finished and we guarantee each one to be free from cracks and chips. R. A. Brown & Co., 39 Douglas St.

HENRY YOUNG & CO'S

Grand Fall Millinery Opening

TUESDAY OF THIS WEEK, WEDNESDAY OF THIS WEEK AND THURSDAY OF THIS WEEK ARE THE DAYS WE SPECIALLY AND CORDIALLY INVITE LADIES TO CALL AND SEE THE VERY LATEST AND MOST EXCLUSIVE IDEAS OF MADAME LA MODE.

There's a picturesqueness about the 1907-8 Millinery—a return this autumn to the fashions of our grandmothers, for everything in the large "hat beautiful" is on a lavish scale. Here will you see the enormous mushroom brim with tall crown, delightful in its modification, a similar design with a truly "fetching" bend of the brim to the left side, most becoming to a pretty face, the large chapeau with brim turned up directly off the face to display the wealth of hair beneath, and many other simply ravishing styles.

These designs will perhaps seem rather startling at first, but you will come in again to see them, and you'll like them better the more you see of them. The big plumes and the high crowns will not seem so extreme at the second view. The size of the new chapeaux will not seem quite so imposing. Come in on Tuesday and get used to the new effects before you decide what suits you best. We have Hats for every taste, and you may rest assured the "Young" designs are right as Paris herself.

All are delightfully romantic looking creations, and with more than a dash of la belle Parisienne chic and picquancy. There is small limit to choice or fancy in the radical design departures from preceding modes in the Paris, London and New York adaptations, which sometimes have a tasteful blending of the dashing Cavalier and the graceful Gainsborough types. Styles are really too numerous to mention. Quite a sprinkling, too, of smartly tailored effects for street wear, and many extremely coquettish creations for those who must have a small Hat. Our large staff of clever milliners are on hand to copy or adapt any of the new Parisian ideas to your taste.

Come and gather latest hints on "what to wear" and "how to wear it," for indeed there is a great deal in the knowing how to wear the new fall hat. You will admire the beautiful new color contrasts, too. The artistic elegance of this season's Millinery Opening presentation far outclasses all our previous similar displays.



Milliners

Dress-Making

Etc., Etc.

Headquarters for Dress Goods

Dents' Gloves

Government Street, Victoria, B. C.



AUTUMN IS OVERHAUL-ING TIME

It should be a cleaning and painting period. It's the painting we're interested in. Perhaps it's the inside of the house you're going to paint, or maybe it's the outside. If it's anything paintable we bid for your trade, with the best paint that's made and experts to do the work properly.

PYRAMID HOUSEHOLD PAINTS

FOR INDOOR WORK

PYRAMID SPECIAL PAINTS

FOR ALL OUTDOOR WORK

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

MELROSE CO., LTD.

THE PAINTERS AND ART DECORATORS

40 FORT STREET VICTORIA, B. C.

Next to Five Sisters' Block.

School of Mining

A COLLEGE OF APPLIED SCIENCE,

Affiliated to Queen's University,

KINGSTON, ONT.

For Calendar of the School and further information, apply to the Secretary, School of Mining, Kingston, Ontario.

The following Courses are offered:

I—Four Years' Course for Degree of B.Sc.

II—Three Years' Course for Diploma,

a—Mining Engineering,

b—Chemistry and Mineralogy,

c—Mineralogy and Geology,

d—Mechanical Engineering,

e—Civil Engineering,

f—Mechanical Engineering,

g—Electrical Engineering,

h—Biology and Public Health.

Sidney L. E. Vack, London, Eng.

Mrs. C. Farrington, Victoria.

Mrs. G. Flindley, Victoria.

C. H. Piper, Seattle.

H. W. Len, Seattle.

Mr. and Mrs. Lima, Victoria.

Mrs. S. Williams and children, Victoria.

J. L. Flanagan, Victoria.

AT VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

Island Bartlett Pears

75c per Box

FELL & COMPANY, LTD.

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Safe Investments

Shares of Coal-producing mines under efficient management are safe investments.

The coal market is short, has been for the past year, and is likely to continue so for some time.

International Coal and Coke

is a safe investment, as it is under efficient management, is a large shipper, and has practically an inexhaustible supply of coal.

See Samples of Coal in our Broad St. Window

British-American Trust Company, Ltd

Cor. Broad and View Streets, Victoria, B.C.

IN HOT WEATHER USE

ADONIS HED-RUB

\$1.00

Quite refreshing and Cooling. Stops itching instantly. Delightful odor.

CYRUS H. BOWES

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REMEMBER!

We are Headquarters for All Kinds of Ships and Steamers Supplies

Galvanized Good Chain Anchors Rope Paints Oils Packings, etc.



E. B. MARVIN & CO.

SHIP CHANDLERS 74 WHARF STREET

Typewriters Rented Sold Repaired

A. M. JONES
88 Johnson Street Phone A1267

Amherst shoes for men who work.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office Victoria, September 7, 1907.

The pressure is abnormally high over this province and with the exception of rain about Port Simpson the weather is fine and warm throughout the Pacific Slope.

Fine and moderately warm weather continues in the Prairie provinces.

TEMPERATURE

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	48	74
New Westminster	48	72
Kamloops	46	78
Burkville	38	68
Fort Simpson	54	58
Atlin	42	50
Alberni	30	50
Calgary	46	64
Winnipeg	56	64
Portland	56	82
San Francisco	54	64

FOREGCASTS

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time) Sunday:

Victoria and Vicinity—Light or moderate winds, generally fair and warm during the day.

Lower Mainland—Light or moderate winds, generally fair and warm during the day.

SATURDAY

Highest 74

Lowest 48

Mean 61

Sunshine 10 hours, 48 minutes.

VICTORIA TIDE TABLE

September, 1907.

(Issued by the Trial Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

Date Time Ht Time Ht Time Ht Time Ht

1	4 32	3 11	120 23 7 8
2	5 22	2 9	120 55 7 7
3	6 12	2 16	60	7 61 18 23 22 33 7 7
4	6 32	2 26	60	7 61 18 23 22 33 7 7
5	7 22	3 16	62	7 61 18 23 22 33 7 7
6	8 32	7 8	60	7 61 18 23 22 33 7 7
7	1 31	7 8	64	7 61 18 23 22 33 7 7
8	2 20	7 8	64	7 61 18 23 22 33 7 7
9	3 10	7 7	59	7 61 18 23 22 33 7 7
10	4 06	7 10	55	7 61 18 23 22 33 7 7
11	5 06	7 21	55	7 61 18 23 22 33 7 7
12	6 03	7 29	60	7 61 18 23 22 33 7 7
13	1 00	3 51	68	7 61 18 23 22 33 7 7
14	2 01	2 10	12	7 61 12 54 6 7 8 18 41 8 2
15	3 04	2 51	119 22 8 3
16	4 05	2 21	120 20 8 3
17	5 05	2 01	11 51	7 61 17 02 7 12 21 31 8 2
18	6 06	1 54	11 51	7 61 22 26 8 1
19	7 06	1 41	53	7 61 22 26 8 1
20	8 16	8 01	53	7 61 22 26 8 1
21	1 24	7 9	8 22	7 61 22 26 8 1
22	2 28	7 7	9 02	7 61 22 26 8 1
23	3 32	7 5	9 40	4 01 15 14 7 9 22 13 3 8
24	4 41	7 2	10	4 01 15 14 7 9 22 13 3 8
25	5 56	7 0	10	5 55 6 16 3 8 8 23 22 5 3 1
26	6 60	6 8	11	6 16 12 5 6 7 8 18 41 8 2
27	7 65	6 8	11	6 16 12 5 6 7 8 18 41 8 2
28	8 74	5 9	11	6 16 12 5 6 7 8 18 41 8 2
29	2 36	3 0	11	13 25 7 6
30	2 34	3 0	11	14 06 7 7

The time used is Pacific Standard, for the 120th Meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures used for height serve to distinguish high water from low water.

The height is in feet and tenths of a foot, above the average level of the lowest low water in each month of the year. This level is half a foot lower than the datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbour are reduced.

For Esquimalt (at the Dry Dock) add time of tide at Victoria; for high water 14 m. for low water 17 m.

Litsper-McLeod

Rev. Dr. Fraser was the officiating minister at a quiet wedding at Vancouver on Thursday, Sept. 5, when he united in the holy bonds of matrimony Miss Sarah Lena McLeod and Mr. James Litsper, both of Vancouver. The bridal couple was attended by Miss Mildred Bonne and Mr. Walter Litsper. Mr. and Mrs. Litsper left in the afternoon on the Princess Victoria for Seattle, where the honeymoon will be spent.

WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS

Litsper-McLeod

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DATE OF PAYMENT OF TAXES WILL COME UP

That Will Be One Matter Dealt With by Council Tomorrow Night

At Monday's council meeting the suggestion made at the last meeting that the date of the collection of the city taxes be advanced so that the \$5,000 now paid by the city in interest upon sums which have to be borrowed to tide the city over until the annual taxes are received, will come up for discussion. The subject was tentatively discussed last week, but several of the aldermen thought that before the subject was continued all facts and figures should be obtained. The city assessor and the auditor were instructed to make out reports and submit them at the forthcoming meeting.

In regard to the Cook street improvement project the city solicitor will report upon the last petition received, which protested against the projected change. The petition is out of order, having been received after the time allowed for objections, but the council decided to refer it to the solicitor, as had been done in the case of the previous petition, and his report will probably result in further discussion on this already much discussed matter.

The liquor license regulation by-law, which is now in the hands of R. T. Elliott, barrister, will probably not come up for a week or two yet, and the by-laws to amend the motor vehicle by-law and to provide for the amalgamation of the fire prevention and explosives by-laws will also probably be delayed for some time.

The purchasing agent will report on the tenders received for water pipes. The supply required is 5,000 feet of six-inch and 15,000 feet of four-inch cast iron piping to be delivered on or before February 1 next. Some 15 tenders have been received.

Boys' Stockings.

at the Beehive, 84 Douglas St., from English Factory, just the same as if they were knit at home, very strong and splendid wearers, from 25c to 55c; Girls' strong hose 25c up; Ladies' fine cashmere, 3 pair, \$1.00.

The V. & W. & Steamer "Iroquois" will continue the excursions among the Thousand Islands of the Gulf, Wednesdays and Saturdays; also Mondays and Thursdays. For information telephone 511.

Collegiate School

The headmaster will be at the Laurels on Friday and Saturday mornings to meet parents and enroll new scholars.

Tuesdays

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Sunday

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Sunday



The Best Ranges

are necessary to good housekeeping. If you have a Majestic your Range trouble ceases, they always satisfy.

Builders hardware, graniteware and kitchen utensils at Cheapside.

GEO. POWELL & CO.

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Clay's Metropolitan Tea and Coffee Rooms

Ices, Ice Cream, Ice Cream Sodas, Fountain Drinks of all kinds.

PURE FRUIT JUICES OF ALL KINDS.

Afternoon Tea Parties, Outing and Picnic Parties Supplied on short notice.

Phone 101 or order at

39 FORT STREET

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THE NEWEST THING OUT IN LADIES' PURSES

Suitable for the Wrist or Pocket; safe and economic for either lady or gentleman, safe apartment for gold or silver. They are all the rage now in the United States. Burglar proof. Ranging from 25c up, according to size and quality of material, at

THE B. C. DRUG STORE
27 Johnson St. Phone 356.
J. TEAGUE.

Improve Your Complexion by using Cucumber Lotion
For Sale at Mrs. C. Kosche's Hair-dressing Parlors 55 DOUGLAS ST.

EXTRA FINE DEVONSHIRE CIDER
Apply
W. J. SAVORY
13 Broad Street or 255 Cook Street.

This is the Mark
that guides you to durability, style and beauty when buying spoons, forks, knives, etc.
1847 ROGERS BROS.
The standard of quality for nearly sixty years.
In buying Waiters, Tureens, Trays, etc., if you want quality ask for the goods of
MERIDEN BRITIA CO.

Heaters and Stel Ranges, call and inspect Clarke & Pearson's large and superb stock—it will pay you.

Text books for commercial class, Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited.

Sykes & Wrang's New English History, Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited.

Heaters and Steel Ranges, call and inspect Clarke & Pearson's large and superb stock—it will pay you.

Stylish Golf Jerseys—Ladies' fine Knitted Wool Golf Jerseys, with loose reverse fronts and Jersey waist bands. Special price, \$2.25. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

S. F. Veterinary College Opens Oct. 1. For catalogue apply to Dr. Chas. Keane, Pres., 1818 Market St., San Francisco.

English Towels, Special—Fine White Turkish Towels. Size 22x46 inch. Special price, 2 for 35c. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

The latest creations in Fall Suits at P. M. Linklater, tailor, corner Fort and Broad streets.

Fresh Fruit

PLUMS

Per Basket, 20c and..... 15c
Per Crate, 75c and..... 60c

CITRONS

Per lb..... 4c

WM. B. HALL
Tel. 917 89 Douglas St.

PALMS

We have a large stock of fine palms from 75c each to \$15.00.

FAIRVIEW GREENHOUSES

Esquimalt road; phone 210—Store 72 Government street. Phone 1260.

For Sale Cheap

A FINE
ACRE
LOT
James Bay District

Close to park, with large street frontage which makes it good for subdivision. Apply

Heisterman & Co
75 Government Street

TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE

1280 acres crown grants in Rupert District; stream runs through property which is also close to salt water; coal outcrops on land.

A. G. SARGISON
P. O. Box 495 Victoria B. C.

Nothing is so admired as a good head of hair, says Dr. B. F. Criston, the celebrated dermatologist of Paris. Gray Hair Elixir, one of his famous French toilet articles makes the hair grow, cures dandruff, stops the hair falling out, restores its brightness and also returns gray hair to its natural color. Aque Oil will remove wrinkles, smallpox pits, liver spots, yellowish skin, will make old faces look young again. Dermatol removes pimples, black heads, oily skin, salt rheum, coarse pores, eczema. Obstetrical external, sure cure for obesity. Hair Destroyer, kills the hair, bathes, ends your superfluous hair. Hours 11 a.m. to 8 p.m., Mrs. Winch, 129 Cormorant street.

Ladies' Hosiery Special—Ladies' Black Ribbed Cashmere Hose of fine English wool. Regular price 50c a pair. Special price, 3 pairs for \$1.00. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

Beware of Imitations
The ale that made Bass' famous, The only genuine X X X X "Lamb's Wool" Burton Ale in the city is at the Clarence Bar, corner Douglas and Yates street.

I. O. G. T. Social
A pleasant time was spent in Semple hall on Wednesday evening by the Victoria West Lodge I. O. G. T. The members of Perseverance Lodge filling the offices and entertaining. The programme rendered was a splendid one and much enjoyed by all present, the following brothers and sisters taking part: Bro. A. Cooper, concertina solo; Sister McIntosh, song, "Fairwell to Flinney"; Bro. Fothergill, recitation, "The Owl," and in response to an encore, a humorous rendition of "The Wreck of the Hesperus"; Bro. Brown sang "The Sea is England's Glory" and "The Auld Pair o' Taws"; Bro. Vinson recited "The Stowaway" in fine style, and the company demanding an encore, he gave a stump speech entitled "Law"; Bro. Morrison, song, "Her Bright Smile Haunts Me Still." A hearty vote of thanks was voted to the visitors for their presence, and the performers for their splendid programme, after which refreshments were handed round by the local lodge. Sister Hall acted as accompanist in her usual able manner.

SAXON OINTMENT
Cures Eczema and Salt Rheum
\$1.00 A BOX AT ALL DRUGGISTS
Saxon Ointment Co., Box 202,
Victoria, B. C.

C. H. Bowes, 98 Government St
Special Agent

The latest creations in Fall Suits at P. M. Linklater, tailor, corner Fort and Broad streets.

Capital Planing and Saw Mills Co.

ORCHARD AND GOVERNMENT STS., VICTORIA, B.C.

Doors, Sashes and Woodwork of All Kinds and Designs, Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths, Shingles, Mouldings, Etc.

LEMON, GONNISON & CO.

PHONE 77

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

ISSUED BY COL. HALL

Major Ridgway-Wilson's Appointment Given Effect to—Changes in Ranks

Capt. W. Ridgway-Wilson has been elevated to the rank of major. The information is contained in the latest regimental orders issued by Lieut. Col. J. A. Hall, of the 5th regiment. The orders are as follows:

5th Regiment, C. A., Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Col. J. A. Hall, commanding, Regimental Headquarters,

General orders—The following extract from G. O.'s is published for general information: 5th B. C. R., to be major, Capt. W. Ridgway-Wilson, who vacates the appointment of adjutant on promotion, to complete establishment, June 6, 1907. 5th B. C. R., provisional lieutenant, C. G. S. Duncan, is permitted to retire, July 18, 1907. Lieut. H. M. Robertson, 5th Regiment, C. A., is confirmed in his rank, July 11, 1907.

Discharges—The following N. C. O. and men having been granted their discharge are struck off the strength of the regiment: Co. Qr. Mr. Sergt. W. H. Richards, Gunr. G. A. O'Kell, Gunr. J. C. North, Gunr. G. W. McCracken, Gunr. W. R. Jenkinson, Gunr. J. Devlin.

Casualty—Bombr. J. C. O'Keefe, deceased, is hereby struck off the strength of the regiment.

The following men having been duly attested are taken on the strength of the regiment, and will assume the regimental numbers opposite their names, and will be posted to companies as under: To No. 2 company, No. 79, Gunr. Geo. H. Swarbrick; No. 87, Gunr. Wm. R. Smith. To No. 2 company, No. 145, Gunr. James H. P. Arderton.

Adjutant—Until further orders, Major W. Ridgway-Wilson will continue to perform the duties of adjutant.

Sunday School Rally

This morning at 10 o'clock Sunday school rally will take place at Mission Hill, View street. A. J. Brace will give a special address to parents and children. In the evening Mr. Thompson will give his last address in the city before leaving for Pentleton.

WILL INTERVIEW THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Grand Trunk Pacific Officials

Want Terminus Question

Settled

It is believed that the projected visit of C. M. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, and F. W. Morse, general manager to the coast the middle of this month is for the purpose of coming to terms with the provincial government with regard to the Indian reserve lands on Kelen island.

It will be remembered that the Grand Trunk Pacific with the consent of the Dominion government paid the Indians to relinquish possession of the lands, but as yet has done nothing to satisfy the province which possesses the reversionary rights to these.

The lands in all are about 13,500 acres in extent and are situated on Kelen and Dibby islands and the mainland at Metlakatla. The railway company paid the Indians some \$7.50 an acre.

The provincial government has not as yet announced what it will demand in lieu of its right to the land, but it is possible that it may satisfy itself with the reversion of a quarter of any land utilized as a town site.

St. Andrew's Society

The St. Andrew's society will hold its monthly meeting in the Sir William Wallace Hall, Broad street, tomorrow. The report from the committee in charge of the programme for the winter entertainments will render its report, and other business will be transacted.

Oak Bay Council Meeting

A special meeting of the Oak Bay council will be held on Monday for the purpose of finally passing the by-law for the licensing of vehicles plying for hire in the municipality, for the consideration of the by-law to purchase waterfront on Shoal bay and Oak bay, and for the purpose of deciding on a location for the municipal buildings which it is intended to erect.

Returns From Convention

Skene Lowe, who has been attending the annual meeting of the Photographic association of the Pacific coast in Seattle, has returned to the city. Six British Columbia firms were represented at the convention, Messrs. Savannah, Blair, Foxall and Skene Lowe from Victoria and Wadd's Bros. and Marsden of Vancouver. Four salmon awards were captured by the Canadians and the Angelo trophy, the highest award at the meeting, was awarded to Wadd's Bros., but was later taken from them on a technicality.

I. O. G. T. Social

A pleasant time was spent in Semple hall on Wednesday evening by the Victoria West Lodge I. O. G. T. The members of Perseverance Lodge filling the offices and entertaining. The programme rendered was a splendid one and much enjoyed by all present, the following brothers and sisters taking part: Bro. A. Cooper, concertina solo; Sister McIntosh, song, "Fairwell to Flinney"; Bro. Fothergill, recitation, "The Owl," and in response to an encore, a humorous rendition of "The Wreck of the Hesperus"; Bro. Brown sang "The Sea is England's Glory" and "The Auld Pair o' Taws"; Bro. Vinson recited "The Stowaway" in fine style, and the company demanding an encore, he gave a stump speech entitled "Law"; Bro. Morrison, song, "Her Bright Smile Haunts Me Still."

A hearty vote of thanks was voted to the visitors for their presence, and the performers for their splendid programme, after which refreshments were handed round by the local lodge. Sister Hall acted as accompanist in her usual able manner.

GENOA BAY MILL IS TO START ONCE MORE

Lumber Plant Will Resume After

HOW BEST TO SECURE OLD COUNTRY CAPITAL

London Banker Says Stock Exchange Men Should Be Shown Country

Henry Bell, general manager of Lloyd's Bank, Limited, one of London's big financial institutions, with Alexander Baird and Thomas Pegram, who are also connected with the bank, are in Victoria on a tour of Canada. They arrived here with D. D. Mann, first vice-president of the Canadian Northern. The Canadian Northern is one of the clients of Lloyd's bank and the two corporations are, of course, on friendly terms, but it is a mistake to suppose, as Mr. Bell stated in response to a question, that the bank is in any way directly interested in the Canadian Northern in any financial sense. The word "English" banks are too conservative, it appears, and do not do business that way.

While their trip is purely one of pleasure, the party expressed a keen interest in what they had seen of Canada, and in a discussion of the way in which Canadian securities are received on the London market, Mr. Bell made a novel and pertinent suggestion.

"Why not make an effort to get some of the leading stock exchange men of London out here? If you wish to impress the British investor with the advantages of Canada from an investment standpoint you would accomplish more in that way than by bringing out journalists or even bankers."

Listed securities are made on the advice of brokers who are always on the lookout for securities they can safely recommend to clients. Bankers very rarely take the responsibility of recommending investments in specified securities. They refer the enquirers to some responsible firm of brokers. Thus, if you can reach the brokers, you reach the men who really control the investing public.

"Of course these men are not in the least influenced by sentiment. The bond issued, or as the case may be, is carefully scrutinized and aims to suggest strictly its merits and intrinsic value."

Another all important point considered is the character for honest dealing of the men responsible for the floatation and the country whence it emanates. Issues from the defaulting republics of South America, which never intend to pay up, are disregarded, and United States securities have also suffered from the manipulation to which the stocks on the New York stock exchange are subjected to. The British investor has got sick of it. But in Canada these drawbacks do not exist, and now that the growth and prosperity of the country is being recognized, Canadian securities of the better class are being largely invested in."

Speaking of the money market, Mr. Bell said that money is as scarce and dear in England as anywhere else.

"The reason is that trade in England has been increasing tremendously the last few years, with the result that much more money is required to carry on the business of the country. Another important factor is the increased price of commodities. Cotton for instance, is quoted at about seven pence half penny a few years ago. This means that millions, if not tens of millions, more money is needed to carry on the cotton business than was formerly the case. It is safe to say that it takes thirty shillings to do the work twenty shillings would have done ten years ago, so when the increased volume of business is taken into consideration it is not surprising that England needs all the money she has got for her own business. In fact there is not enough. Many of the big civic corporations cannot get the money they want for civic improvements. Birmingham is offering its securities through the advertising columns of the newspapers in £50 lots, hoping thus to catch the small investor, as the city has been unable to get the terms it wants in the money market. Of course there is no question of Birmingham credit. It is simply that there is not quite enough money to go round and other towns will pay more for it."

Mr. Baird instanced the great city of Leeds, which he understood was offering its securities at four per cent.

The party generally were decidedly of the opinion that a new issue of municipal or railroad bonds of high character must bear five per cent. interest if a favorable reception from the money markets was to be expected. If the interest seemed too high, the only alternative was to wait for cheaper money, which must come some time.

Mr. Bell and his friends declined to prophesy, but said that it looked as if there would be dear money for a year or two to come.

Mr. Baird left last night to inspect steam plants along the west coast and will be absent about three weeks.

Mr. Kay, junior inspector of boilers, will look after local business during the senior inspector's absence.

Repairs Are Effected

Repairs have been completed to the E. & N. railway bridge at Waugh creek, near Goldstream, and the trains Friday and Saturday were running on time. The break did not prove a serious one, and passenger traffic was but little upset. Freight traffic was somewhat more delayed, but traffic is again being handled as smoothly as before.

OBITUARY NOTICES

The funeral of the late George Taylor, whose remains were brought from Vancouver on Friday, took place yesterday afternoon from the Hanna parlors. Rev. W. Leslie Clay conducted the services. Some beautiful floral tributes were in evidence. The pall-bearers were D. M. Eberts, T. J. Dunn, C. Dubles, Mason and Gavin Burns.

McClary's famous stoves and steel ranges at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street.

POCKET KNIVES

I. X. L. and other noted Sheffield makes

BRAEFOOT FARM SUB-DIVISION

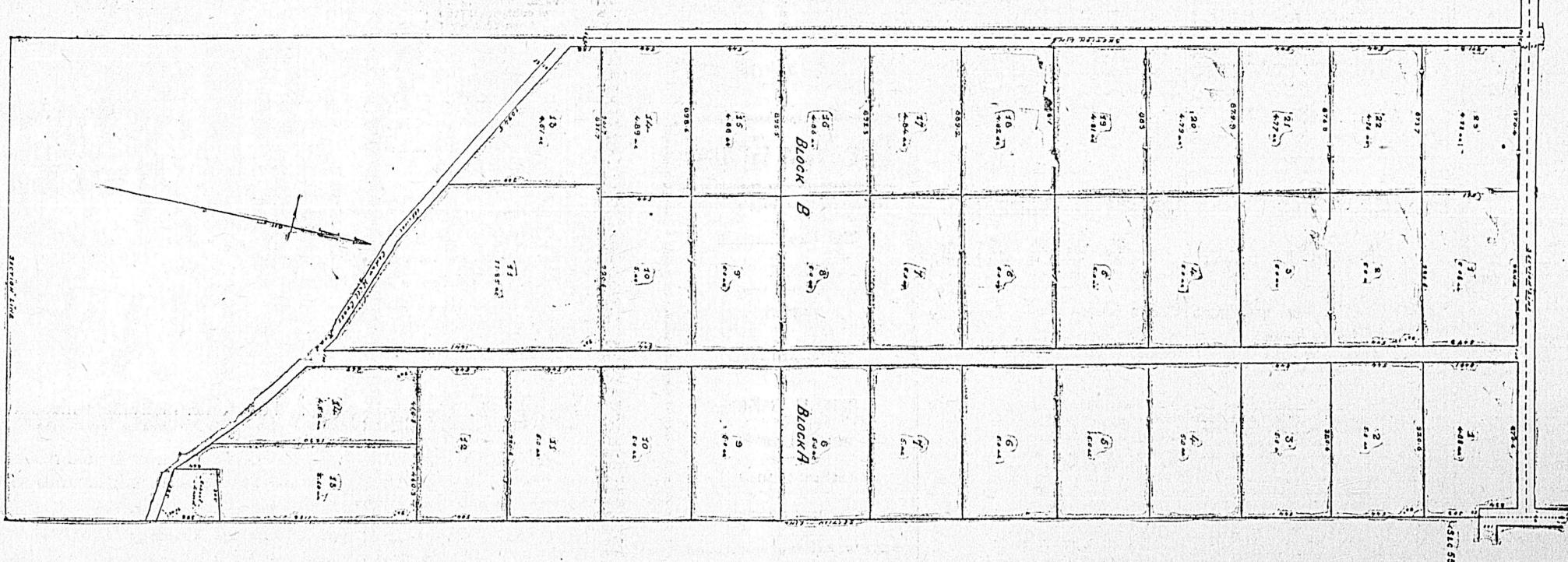
THIS beautiful farm lying in the shelter of Cedar Hill and comprising the greater part of the rich valley to the south has been sub-divided into 5-acre blocks and is now being placed on the market. The fertility of the soil and its adaptability to fruit growing has been proven by the success of the experimental fruit farm in this district. The land is mostly cleared and under cultivation. Situated as it is almost adjoining Mt. Douglas Park with its beautiful water frontage and only three miles from the City Hall, on two good roads, it sub-divides into ideal fruit farms.

5-ACRE FRUIT F FARMS

Prices per Acre, Block "A"

Lot 1	\$450
Lot 2	\$500
Lot 3	\$450
Lot 4	\$350
Lot 5	\$450
Lot 6	\$450
Lot 7	Sold
Lot 8	\$500
Lot 9	\$500
Lot 10	\$400
Lot 11	\$300
Lot 12	\$300
Lot 13	\$550
Lot 14	Sold

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Victoria, B. C.

The Sporting World

BRITT AND GANS ARE READY FOR THE GONG

JAMES BAY CREW LOSE IN VANCOUVER RACE

Run Over Log in Final Heat and Damage Their Steering Apparatus

San Francisco, Sept. 7.—Both Jimmy Britt and Joe Gans wound up their training today for their battle for the lightweight championship of the world which takes place on Monday afternoon. From now until they step into the ring they will rest up, merely doing enough work to keep their muscles in trim. Gans announces that he is within a pound of the weight limit—133 pounds—and will take this off on Monday. Britt says he is about two pounds over the mark now, but can reduce at any moment without inconvenience. Gans's favorite in the betting at 10 to 7. The largest crowd which ever saw a fight here is expected to be present when the fighters enter the arena.

The fight figures about 10 to 7 when the experience and showing of the two men are "doped out." Still San Francisco is a peculiar town when it comes to wagering on a fistful encounter, and it would be no surprise if Britt entered the ring on an even basis with Gans.

Britt has an army of followers in this city who have won on him time and time again. It is only natural that they will go to the bat this time and wager their coin on him, especially after the remarkable showing he made against Nelson.

The regularity with which the short enders have been bringing home the bank rolls of late will influence the

Ketchel Wins Good Stake

San Francisco, Sept. 7.—The receipts of the Thomas-Ketchel battle on Lab or day totaled \$8,600—a very fair house,

Lightweights Prepared to Step Into Ring at San Francisco Tomorrow Afternoon

OREGON SPRINTERS IS BEATEN AT JAMESTOWN

Dan Kelly Not Even Placed in Hundred Run at the Exposition

Vancouver, Sept. 7.—The boat race between the James Bay Athletic Association and Vancouver was very unsatisfactory. Victoria was invited to row one race, but when they arrived they found North Vancouver and two Vancouver crews ready to row. Sweeney's Vancouver crew beat North Vancouver by two lengths. The James Bay men beat the best Vancouver crew stroked by Laing, by one length in spite of the fact that the Victoria boat ran into a buoy as the course was too narrow. Billy Laing, the J. B. A. A. strode then called for a spur and the Bays won in splendid style.

In the final race Sweeney was leading by three feet a quarter way down the course, when the J. B. A. A. boat went over a log and bent the fin. The boat could not be steered and ran into a buoy. They tried to catch Vancouver, but the boat sheered all over the place and they had to straighten their course and paddle in. Sweeney's crew only won by 2 lengths.

Sweeney generously offered to row again but Laing took his hard luck graciously and accepted the fortune of war in manner which made the rowing enthusiasts highly pleased with the J. B. A. A. boys. Vancouver will send a strong crew to the J. B. A. A. annual regatta next Saturday.

Crack boxers, who will come together at San Francisco tomorrow afternoon for the championship of the world at 133 pounds.

Lightweight Championship Bout



JOE GANS

Crack boxers, who will come together at San Francisco tomorrow afternoon for the championship of the world at 133 pounds.

JIMMY BRITT

betting to a marked degree. Of course the short priced ones cannot win all the time, but superstition goes a long way with the man who has a fondness for gambling, and the two straight within a week will cause him to sit up and take notice.

Benefit Concert for Bob Foster
The benefit concert of the Victoria Lacrosse club for the veteran trainer, Bob Foster, will take place at the Victoria theatre in about two weeks. The committee in charge of the entertainment is arranging a first class programme.

Rugbyists at Practice
The warm weather of yesterday was not exactly the kind for rugby, but quite a number of enthusiasts turned out at the Oak Bay oval for the Victoria Rugby club practice. It was too hot for any strenuous work, however, and the players confined their efforts to kicking the ball around. There will be another practice of the club this morning. Practices will be held regularly from now on.

First Football Accident

Chicopee, Me., Sept. 7.—The first football accident of the season has been recorded here. Within a minute of the beginning of the first football practice yesterday the collar bone of Fred Griggs, 18, was broken.

Lauder and Scaler Draw

Calgary, Alta., Sept. 7.—In the fastest boxing contest ever seen in western Canada, Billy Lauder, lightweight champion of Canada, and Kild Scaler of Spokane fought 15 rounds of very fast milling to a draw. In the fifth round Scaler floored Lauder twice, but the Scotch lad, though very groggy, covered up cleverly and in the next round was back stronger than ever. In the fifteenth round he floored Scaler with a right hook, but Scaler did not take the count, and was boxing strong at the finish. Both men were looking for a knockout, but could not make it on the clean breaks.

No motor-boats took part in the race. Today the sailing craft will race from Albert Head out to Pender Bay and return. They will leave Albert Head on their return home this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

American Yacht Second

Barbado, Spain, Sept. 7.—The Spanish Sonderklasse yacht Princess de la Australias has come in winner in both the international race and has therefore been awarded the King's cup. The second prize, a cup given by Queen Victoria, went to the Spokane 1, one of the American competitors. The American yacht left here for San Sebastian today to take part in the regatta to be held there.

It never fails and is pleasant to take. It is equally valuable for children. It is famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world.

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On the Waterfront

INDIANA BRINGING MORE JAPANESE

Reported to Have Left Honolulu
Yesterday With More
Brown Men

MANY TO ARRIVE THIS MONTH

Woolwich and Indiana Supplement
Quota Brought by Regular Lin-
ers From Far East

The steamer Indiana left Honolulu yesterday with another consignment of Japanese laborers for Vancouver. She brought 300 brown men, north from the Hawaiian Islands on her first trip and her charterers expected to secure 600 for the second trip. It is stated to be the intention of some Japanese emigration companies to keep the Indiana regularly on the run between Honolulu and British Columbia. According to a local Japanese the men of Nippon now at Vancouver have come to the conclusion that the bringing of a large steamship load of Japanese such as that brought by the Kumeric was an undiplomatic venture and they have decided to bring smaller complements, but will make more trips. In this way they hope to appease the sentiment aroused against the coming of their nationals at Vancouver.

The Indiana is expected to reach William Head with her second cargo of Japanese workmen about September 18. With the coming of the Indiana from Honolulu and the Woolwich, as well as the regular liners from Japan, it would seem as though September's contribution to that alleged yearly allowance of \$30, beyond which no Japanese are stated to be permitted to come, will again be in excess of its quota by a couple of years' allowances.

K. Ishii, of the Japanese foreign office, who recently came from Japan and after a visit to Hawaii, passed through San Francisco and other coast cities, reached Vancouver yesterday, and will make investigations concerning the emigration of Japanese into British Columbia. Another matter which the emissary of the Tokio foreign office will be called upon to deal with at Vancouver, will be the local rivalry and the charges and counter charges against the consul and other Japanese who are squabbling among themselves at Vancouver.

S. R. Maruyama, who accompanied the Japanese who came from Honolulu on the steamer Kumeric, said: "The protests against the importation of Japanese from Hawaii resulting in agitation by the white population of British Columbia against their exclusion has emanated from a certain Japanese element in Vancouver. Honors will soon be even, for I am collecting evidence to the effect that a large percentage of the Japanese brought in here every month are under contract. I have not collected all the proof, but expect to have it ready for presentation to Commissioner Ishii."

HOW STEAMERS ARE SEARCHED IN JAPAN

Captain Barwise of Teucer Tells
of New Conditions in
the Far East

The big Blue Funnel liner Teucer, Capt. Barwise, reached the outer dock yesterday evening from the sound to discharge her cargo of one thousand tons of general merchandise from the United Kingdom and the Orient and to load whale oil and salmon and general merchandise for her homeward voyage. The Teucer brings a report from Japan that the custom authorities of that country have strict orders to search for dutiable goods on every ship that enters a Japanese port. The orders are so far-reaching that the officers' staterooms are searched, and all dutiable merchandise removed to the ship's stateroom and kept under seal while the vessel is in port.

Since the war with Russia, the Japanese government has placed the duties on imports and exports so high that there has been considerable smuggling into the country, especially by the Ger-

man ships that enter there. The duty on tobacco has been raised 250 per cent. This article is taxed higher than any other owing to the fact that the Japanese are great smokers, and the amount of tobacco imported into the country in the form of cigarettes reaches far into the thousands of cases yearly, from which the government derives a big revenue.

Capt. Barwise, master of the Teucer said yesterday: "The searching of officer's and crews' rooms on board a foreign ship that enters a Japanese port is a new feature and something I have never heard of before. The customs officials of that country pay particular attention to cigarettes and liquors. When a vessel enters a port these goods have to be collected together and stored in a room and put under seal so that the men will not attempt to smuggle them ashore. Considerable smuggling is going on in Japan owing to the high duty. The people are taxed right up to the limit, and the laboring class can hardly afford to purchase anything that comes from a foreign country. Not only is tobacco heavily taxed, but all classes of imports are subject to a most extraordinary heavy duty."

The Japanese government has practically stopped all public improvements and instead are putting the money into the construction of ships for their navy. The shipyards of Japan are all busy with naval construction, ranging from a torpedo boat to a full sized battleship."

BRITISH SHIPPING MEN ARE INVESTIGATING

Members of Well Known Firms
Come to Inquire About
Trade

Several British shipping men are on the coast or on the way here to investigate conditions with a view of entering the general freighting trade in the Pacific. At Vancouver now are two members of the British shipping firm of Barrie & Son, and a representative of G. T. Symonds & Co. is on his way. They are looking into trade conditions generally.

Among other things, the British shipping men are interested in the Alley line. The steamers Pohio and Bucatentur, which have been operated in this service, are too small for the growing trade which has been developed since they were placed in service, being supplied for the Alley line by Bucknall Bros., Limited. The steamer Bucatentur is being repaired and the new steamer Kazeime, of Bucknall Bros., is loading in Australia to replace that steamer on the voyage to Victoria and Vancouver.

Several shipping firms have been negotiating with the Alley company to supply larger and faster steamers for their service, but definite results have not yet been obtained. It was reported at Vancouver that the Den of Ruthven, both owned by Charles Barrie & Son, would be placed in the service of the Alley line, and that the Den of Airlie for a special voyage had been discussed, but eventually given up. The Den of Airlie is now on her way from England to San Francisco, and will come from there to Puget Sound to load lumber for Hakodate.

MARINE NOTES

Steamer Yeddo, second of the Australian Mail line, is expected to leave on Tuesday with lumber shipped from Chilean and Vancouver and salmon from British Columbia ports and Seattle, for Australia and New Zealand, via San Francisco.

The steamer Kunnerie sailed yesterday on her first voyage to Manila and ports of the far east in her new service, alternating with the steamers Shawmut and Tremont. The vessel port with an 8,000-ton cargo, consisting of flour, hay, lumber and general merchandise, consigned to Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Manila. A large part of the vessel's cargo consisted of forage for the United States quartermaster's department in the Philippines. Included in the vessel's manifest was 1,100 tons of candy for the Orient. This is the largest shipment of candy that has ever been reported leaving here for the far east. The Suverie, a sister ship, is now on her way to Manila.

The number of passengers landed in New York during 1906 from the many trans-Atlantic steamers plying between the United Kingdom, the European continent and New York, was 1,159,551, of which 949,831 were steerage passengers.

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DULVERTON'S LOSS RAISES A QUESTION

Owners in Quandary as to Which
Underwriters Must Re-
imburse Them

POLICY RENEWED ON VOYAGE

Fate of Dundonald Causes Discussion:
as to Whether Workmen's Com-
pensation Act Applies

The overdue list has grown until now a dozen vessels are quoted for reinsurance and more are expected to be listed soon. The British bark Dundonald has been withdrawn, that vessel being about 200 days from Sydney or Palmöth and considered hopelessly overdue and consequently uninsurable. She has been listed at 90 per cent for some time, and it is expected that within a few days she will be formally "posted as missing" at Lloyds, the announcement being made by the ringing of the old Lutine bell. This bell is one recovered from the wreck of the Lutine, and is invariably tolled to inform the board that an overdue vessel has been "posted," usually considered equivalent as lost. Few vessels have reached port after the marine obituary of Lloyds has been read, and they have been "posted" as missing," the old Beacon Rock, which left Antwerp this month for San Francisco, being one of the few. She left Sydney, Australia, many years ago for Wellington, New Zealand, a short voyage, and as a result of an accident to her steering gear drifted for months in the Southern Pacific before she eventually reached Talcahuano on the Chilean coast after she had been posted as missing.

The posting of the bark Dundonald will raise a new question which is puzzling and worrying owners and underwriters. A correspondent of Fairplay raises the question: "Should the Dundonald unfortunately not turn up how will it stand with her owners as regards the Workmen's Compensation act, as it will be impossible to decide whether she was lost before or after July 1?" The act in question is new legislation enacted in Britain to make employers responsible for loss of life or limb of their employees when such loss is not due to any act of the workers. Since the enactment of this legislation owners have been taking out insurance to cover themselves against loss by its enactment. Fairplay, in discussing the poser, says: "The enquiry would seem to be simply as to whether, the date of loss (if the vessel is lost) being unknown, compensation can be claimed under the act by the relatives of the missing seamen. I am inclined to think that if the ship was last heard of considerably before July 1, the owners would not be held liable, while if the news of her only came to hand close to that date much might depend upon the position of the ship at the time and the nature of the news—I should like fuller particulars before venturing upon a more definite opinion."

The new act concerning British vessels, which came into force on July 1, says the subsections of the Merchant's Shipping act providing for the recovery of the wages of seamen lost with vessels (the non-speaking for twelve months being considered evidence of loss) shall apply with respect to proceedings for compensation for the loss of the seamen by their dependents, and cases will be maintainable if lodged within 18 months of the date when the vessel is deemed to have been lost with all hands.

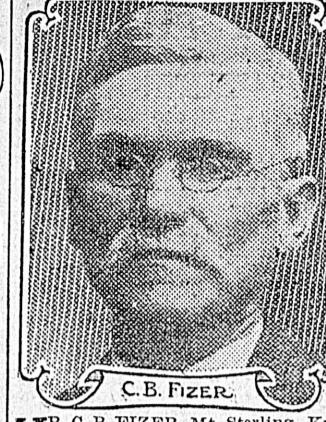
The recent posting as missing of the steamer Dulverton from Bahia Blanca for Antwerp raised a unique question as to when the existence of a vessel could not be proven when her insurance was renewed does the claim for total loss fall on her old or new policy. The Dulverton, which left Bahia Blanca April 13 was insured under two sets of time policies, one set expiring on the fatal voyage and the other, the new, set attaching at and from the time when the old policies expire. Fairplay's opinion was that if the existence of the ship cannot be established in connection with the new series of policies, if it cannot be shown there was a ship to ensure under those policies, the risk does not attach to them and the underwriters under the old policy were liable on the ground that as the vessel was last heard of during the currency of their insurance it is to be presumed that she was lost previous to the expiry of that insurance. The owners of the Dulverton were of the same opinion and two weeks ago they and the underwriters under both policies agreed to submit the question to a judge who decided that the underwriters of the new and last policy were liable.

The steamer Lesseaux sailed from Bahia Blanca a day after the Dulverton and reported on arrival having spoken the missing vessel the day following her departure when the engineers were engaged in effecting some slight repairs to her machinery. The master of the Dulverton signalled that everything would be all right in half an hour, and before the expiry of that time the Dulverton was under full speed. She was in sight until next day, April 15, when darkness setting in, only her smoke could be seen. The Dulverton's insurance policy ran out at noon on April 16. The weather was fine but on April 18, 19 and 20, that is, after the old policies had expired and the new ones had come in force, the Lesseaux encountered a storm. The Dulverton was last seen within about sixteen hours of the expiry of her old policies.

The arrival of the Ganges at Rotterdam 150 days from Hobart, and the arrival of the Edoard Detalle, a French bark, 131 days from Sydney for Falmouth, both of which were released for 6 per cent, has removed two more of the overdues from the list.

KIDNEY TROUBLE

Suffered Two Years—Relieved In Three
Months.



C. B. FIZER.

M. R. C. B. FIZER, Mt. Sterling, Ky., writes:

"I have suffered with kidney and other trouble for ten years past."

"Last March I commenced using Peruna and continued for three months. I have not used it since, nor have I felt a pain."

"I believe that I am well and I therefore give my highest commendation to the curative qualities of Peruna."

Peru-na For Kidney Trouble,

Mrs. Geo. H. Simser, Grant, Ontario, Can., writes:

"I had not been well for about four years. I had kidney trouble, and, in fact, felt badly nearly all the time."

"This summer I got so very bad I thought I would try Peruna, so I wrote to you and began at once to take Peruna and Manalin."

"I took only two bottles of Peruna and one of Manalin, and now I feel better than I have for some time."

"I feel that Peruna and Manalin cured me and made a different woman of me altogether. I bless the day I picked up the little book and read of your Peruna."

It is the business of the kidneys to remove from the blood all poisonous materials.

They must be active all the time, else the system suffers. There are times when they need a little assistance.

Peruna is exactly this sort of a remedy. It has saved many people from disaster by rendering the kidneys service at a time when they were not able to bear their own burdens.

The rate on the Giulia, which left Mobile on March 19 for Bahia Blanca, and is believed to have encountered the same storm, presumed to have sunk the steamer Dulverton, is still going up, being now at 75 per cent, and will probably reach 90 per cent within the next few days. The rate on the Leicester Castle, which was formerly quoted at 20 per cent, remains now at 10 per cent. She sailed from Salina Cruz, Mexico, on April 3 for Adelao, Australia. The Leicester Castle is well known here, having been the scene of a mutiny in which three seamen, believed to have been Idaho cowpunchers, shot at the master and mate and dropped overside to a raft which was never heard of again. The vessel at the time was bound from Tacoma and it was near Pitcairn Island that the affair took place. She came to Victoria with general cargo from Liverpool on her return voyage. She is owned by J. Joyce & Co., of Liverpool. The Cressington, another overdue, was built by Oswald Mordaunt & Co. at Southampton following the construction of the Leicester Castle by the same firm. The Cressington, though sailed under the British flag, and is owned in Genoa. She left Iquique April 7 for the United Kingdom with nitrate and is re-insured at 6 per cent. The Swedish bark Svanhild, which left Pensacola on April 27 for Rio Janeiro, and is re-insured at 10 per cent, was formerly the British ship Avoca. Other overdues include the Rendova Clyde, for Sydney; Celtic Chief, Hamburg for Honolulu, and two French vessels found from Glasgow and Cherbourg for Seattle; the Bergangers and Gael, and two French bark, the Rochambault and Tour d'Argent, bound from Rochester and Hamburg to San Francisco.

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Westinghouse Bi-Polar Motors perfectly meet the demand for machines of small power. Easy to install and easy to operate. They are made with most careful attention to detail and require little attention. Consistently satisfactory. Write nearest office for illustrated booklet. Head Office and Works: Hamilton, Ont.

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80 ACRES, close to townsite, excellent high ground, Will eventually be the best residential site in Alberni. Price, per acre \$100
80 ACRES, close to townsite at, per acre \$50

Victoria Real Estate

5 ACRES, Oak Bay Avenue, beautiful building site \$10,500

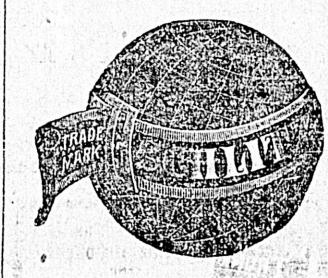
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5 ACRE BLOCKS, fronting on the lake at, per acre \$50

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THE BEER

THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS

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NOTICE

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Wish to inform their numerous patrons that they have in stock a full line of

Satin Finish English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles

The latest old and new styles to Mantels. Full Sets of Antique Fire Irons and Fenders

Copied from designs that were in use during the seventeenth century. We also carry Old Cement, Plaster of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay. Please call and inspect our stock before deciding.

TENDERS

Will be received up to noon, September 10th, for repairs to the wharf at Port San Juan, West Coast.

Specifications may be seen at the office of A. W. Bridgman, 41 Government street, Victoria.

C. NEWTON YOUNG

Real Estate and Insurance Agent, Notary Public, Etc.

DUNCAN'S E. & N. RAILWAY

Municipality of the District of Saanich

TAXES

Tax Notices have been mailed today to all known owners of property in the Municipality. Anyone not receiving same will please call at their Post Office or at the office of the collector, Glanford Avenue.

To obtain the rebate of one sixth, taxes must be paid on or before 30th September.

J. R. CARMICHAEL, Collector.

Royal Oak, 31st Aug., 1907.

X Stocks

BONDS DEBENTURES COTTON GRAIN

Bought and sold on commission London, New York, Montreal, Toronto Investment and Margin

MINING—All active mining shares dealt in Vancouver and other exchanges.

WAGHORN, GWYNN & CO., STOCKBROKERS, VANCOUVER.

RETURN THANKS

Mrs. W. W. Boorman and family desire to express sincere appreciation for the many expressions of sympathy, which have come to them in their hour of great sorrow, and to thank all who have in any way assisted them in their affliction. It will be gratifying to the many friends of the loved ones gone before that he died in peace.

Advertise in the Colonist

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

WALL STREET TRADERS INCLINED TO CAUTION

Bank Statement and Denial of Dividend Rumors Affect- ed Market

New York, Sept. 7.—The speculative movement in stocks was disposed to mark time today. Prices moved sluggishly and fluctuated frequently. The holiday in London was partly responsible for the dullness. The financial district was inclined to await the outcome of the New York city bond sale for clearer light on some of the conditions which are counted upon to sustain the improvement which has taken place in the securities market. Bids for the \$40,000,000 issue of 3 1/2 per cent. New York city bonds are to be opened on Tuesday next.

Something of the heavy tone of the day's market was due to the natural tendency to realize profits on the considerable advance of the last few days. The official denial of yesterday's rumors of an intended distribution of a 25 per cent. dividend to Northern Pacific stockholders disappointed some inclined yesterday to speculative enthusiasm, as these rumors were a main incentive to the movement. The bank statement also failed to show the expected gain in cash, the decrease of \$142,000, contrasting with preliminary estimates of a gain of \$2,000,000. Loans also showed a small expansion, the net result being to reduce the surplus reserves to \$7,372,359. Meanwhile, it became known that deposits of treasury funds have been made with some of the banks in the financial district and that more are in prospect next week.

Today's heavy tone of stocks here was unrelated to the close. Bonds were steady. Total sales, par value, \$176,000. United States four's have declined one per cent. during the week.

New York Stocks

(By F. W. Stevenson)

New York, Sept. 7, 1907.

Open, High, Low, Close

Ann. Cop. 72 7/8 73 1/2 72 1/2 73 1/2
Ann. C. F. 41 1/4 41 1/2 40 3/4 41 1/2
Ann. Cot. Oil. 31 1/2 31 1/2 31 1/2 31 1/2
Ann. Loco. 53 1/4 53 1/4 53 1/4 53 1/4
Ann. Smelt. 102 1/4 102 1/4 101 1/4 101 1/4
do pfd. 98 98 98 98
Ann. Sugar. 115 1/2 115 1/2 114 1/2 114 1/2
Annacunda. 46 1/2 46 1/2 46 1/2 46 1/2
Atchison. 88 88 88 88
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B. & O. 91 1/2 91 1/2 91 1/2 91 1/2
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C. P. R. 166 1/2 167 1/2 166 1/2 166 1/2
C. & O. 33 1/2 33 1/2 33 1/2 33 1/2
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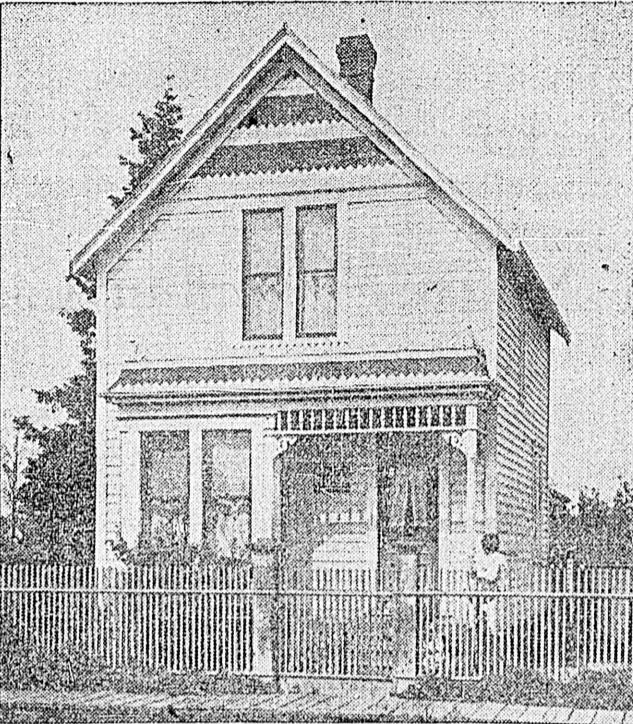
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75 Acres. with small house, five acres ready for plough, twenty-five acres easily put under cultivation. All good land. \$2,500.

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Nine-Roomed House, with good grounds, 125 feet frontage. \$6,000.

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Cottage, on good sized lot, terms if you want them. \$950.

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10.40 Acres, good part fruit land, \$450.

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Good Two-Storey House and Two Lots, worth \$3,200. \$2,800 on easy terms.

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One Acre, all planted and fenced. View. \$1,600.

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On the west side of Cadboro Bay Road, between the Willows terminus and the Uplands Farm Sub-division, we have fourteen of the best home sites in Victoria. The frontage of each on the Cadboro Bay Road is 100 feet, while the depth varies from 280 feet to 363 feet, making the lots from 2-3 to 3-4 of an acre each. Just the amount of land required to erect a good house and still have plenty left for garden, orchard and stables. Each lot commands a splendid view of the Straits. At present these lots are five minutes' walk from the car terminus and when the car line is extended to the Uplands property they will be within 20 minutes of Government street. If you want to build or are looking for a good speculative buy, here is your chance to make money.

PER LOT \$1,500 PER LOT

Terms: $\frac{1}{3}$ cash, balance in 1 and 2 years at 6%

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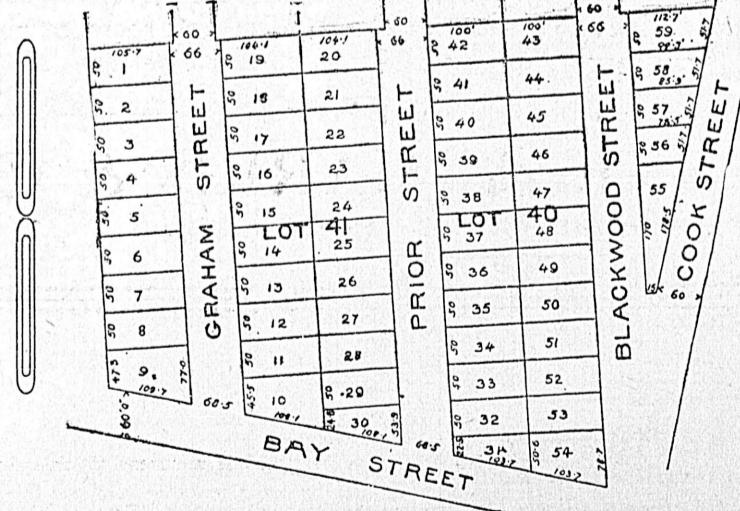
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1, 2, 3, 4, each	\$450
5, 6, 7, 8, each	\$500
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11, 12 each	\$500
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20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26,	\$400
27, 28, 29,	\$500
30, 31, 32	\$400
33, 34, 35	\$500
36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42,	\$400
43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49,	\$400
50, 51, 52, 53	\$600
54,	\$750
55,	\$300
56,	\$350
57,	\$400
58, 59	\$500



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One Lot on south side Milton Street, 50x126 feet, \$450. Six Lots on north side Milton Street, 50x125 feet, each \$450.

Two Lots on Chaucer Street, 50x126 feet, each \$475

This is choice property, just a step from either the Willows or Oak Bay car line. Worth easily \$600 per lot and will sell at that figure before January 1st. The low prices we are offering them at will hold good for ten days only.

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Good House on corner lot, close to car line, park and beach. Rents for \$30.00. Easy terms; price \$6,000
Two good houses, nice lawns and trees, 7 roomed, all modern, two blocks from beach, three blocks from Beacon Hill park, half block from car line. Easy terms. Each house \$3,000
Cottage on Rithet street; \$1,000 cash \$2,500
7 roomed house on King's road; \$400 cash \$1,800
Beautiful residence on Gorge road; satisfactory terms \$7,000
5 roomed cottage on Johnson street between Vancouver and Cook. Easy terms \$2,000
90 feet on Fort street between Blanchard and Douglas. Now is the time to buy this kind of property.

6 houses in block, rents pay thirteen per cent, on investment
4 lots Carberry Gardens, nearly two-thirds of an acre.
2 acres on corner of Cedar Hill cross road and Mount Tolmie
If you cannot get a house to rent we will supply you with a lot to build on. You pay us \$25.00 cash and \$5.00 per month until paid for, or we will build you a nice six roomed house and you can pay for it on the installment plan. In the meantime if you are minus a home, we will supply you with a lot if you can provide yourself with a tent.
Lots as an investment, \$500 and up; \$150 cash, balance in six, twelve and eighteen months.

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STRAWBERRY VALE—18 acres, 14 acres cleared, under cultivation, balance in stumps, easily cleared. Price \$300 an acre.

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Johnson Street, four-room cottage.....\$750
James Bay, seven-room house and corner lot.....\$2,650
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Terrace Avenue, half-acre, ten-room house, fine view, easy terms.....\$6,500

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160 acres of land, easy terms, at.....\$ 7,500
25 acres, an excellent fruit farm, within four minutes of the Gorge tram line.....35,000
A residence and two lots on the Oak Bay car line. Easy terms, at.....6,500
Business block, earning 7 per cent, net on purchase price.
Four lots, Dallas Road.....6,000
Five lots, Menzies street.....30,000
Water front lot, opposite post office.....25,000
Water front lot, adjoining C. P. R. wharves, James Bay.....17,500
Water front lot, fronting on harbor, James Bay.....12,500
Water front lot, adjoining Spratt's Marine Railway.....13,500
An acre subdivided, six lots, best residential section of the city, at... 12,500

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FOR new, modern 8-room bungalow on Government street, close to Beacon Hill Park, large lot, choice location, good investment.

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house, bath, etc.; large rooms,
electric light, basement, brick
and stone foundation. Price
\$4,000.00.

EIGHT ROOMED MODERN
house. Seven minutes from
post office in good locality.
Price \$4,000.00.

SIX ROOMED HOUSE, two
lots, good stable, near sea.
Price \$3,600.00.

Choice acreage, Oak Bay close to car line.

LARGE MODERN HOUSE, ELEVEN ROOMS, two bath rooms, lot and a half of land. Nice grounds, shrubs, etc. Price \$9,000.00; one-third cash, one-third in one year, one-third in two years.

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80 acres, 2 1-2 miles from post office, excellent land; some good timber.....\$50 per acre
One-third cash

184 acres, 1 1-4 miles from post office, excellent fruit land, nice slope; some good timber; one-third cash.....\$75 per acre
28 lots, 66x109, near Anderson townsite only.....\$1,000 cash

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Fine farm within drive of Victoria, 128 acres, good house and buildings; a great part cultivated and all fenced; a really good place; price.....\$25,000

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WANTED TO RENT

Furnished or Unfurnished House, Fully Modern, four bedrooms, near car line, centrally located.

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C. H. ELLACOTT, B. Sc., Civil Engineer, A. M. Can. S. C. E. Dominion and British Columbia Land Surveyor. P. O. Box 606, Victoria.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—Best Japanese Green Tea at all prices; Pocket Stoves; Toilet Powder, J. M. Nagano & Co., 41 Store Street, and 61 Douglas, Balmoral Block.

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BRASS, Copper, Bottles, Sacks and Junk wanted. Victoria Junk Agency, 30 and 32 Store Street. Phone 1336.

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ALEXANDRA LODGE, Sons of England, B. S. 116. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday. K. of P. Hall. jy5

A. O. F. Court Northern Light, No. 5835, meets at K. of P. Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. W. F. Fullerton, Secretary.

I. O. G. T.

Perseverance Lodge meets every Tuesday night in K. of P. Hall, Visiting members welcome.

NATIVE SONS—Part No. 1, meets K. of P. Hall, last Tues. of each month. A. E. Haynes, Secy., Bk. of Commerce Building.

K. of P. No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, K. of P. Hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora Sts. H. Weber, K. of P. and S. Box 544.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Pride of Island Lodge, A.C.W. Hall, 1st and 3rd Tuesday, J. P. Wheeler, Pres.; Thos. Gravlin, Secy.

K. of P. No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, K. of P. Hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora Streets. H. Weber, K. of P. and S. Box 544.

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HUME HOTEL—The leading commercial house of the Kootenays. B. Tomkins, manager.

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WANTED—A junior teacher for Coal Creek school; salary \$60 per month; must have normal training. Apply T. Keith, secretary, Coal Creek.

TEACHERS WANTED

FOUND—At Royal Oak, Saanich Road, water spout; dog, brown and white. Owner can have by paying expenses. Apply or telephone J596. H. Noble, Royal Oak Hotel.

TEACHERS WANTED

LOST—While driving on the Elk Lake, Mount Tolmie road. A lady's sable necklace. Kindly return to Mrs. Miller, 24A Cadboro Bay road.

TEACHERS WANTED

LOST—Gold crescent brooch on Yates above Douglas. Colonist office. jy28

TEACHERS WANTED

LOST, SEPTEMBER FIRST, IRISH Setter Dog, age about one year, color red. Finder will be rewarded on calling at 69 Fort street. sep7

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LOST—On Yates, Douglas, or Caledonia Avenue, a \$10 bank note. Return to No. 9 Caledonia Avenue, and receive reward. sep6

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102 Government St.

FOR SALE—Orchard land for orchards or market gardens, in Victoria, Lake and Metchosin districts. Swinerton & Oddy, 102 Government street.

LEE & FRASER
11 TROUNCE AVENUE.

TENNYSON ROAD—5-roomed cottage and two lots, in fruit, etc., for \$1,800. GLADSTONE AVENUE—Two modern bungalows in course of construction, for \$3,500 each.

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CHEAP FARM

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Choice and cheap lots, James Bay, Oak Bay Avenue, and Belmont Avenue.

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ACREAGE

Several Two Acre Blocks

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Ideal Building Site

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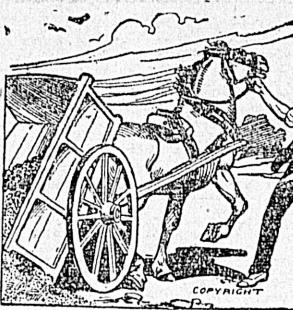
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Government and Chatham
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Houses and Lots for Sale
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REAL ESTATE AGENT,
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We have every kind of harness—heavy and light—for every kind of service.

Also an honest harness at honest prices. Also a large assortment of trunks and valises.

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SLATING
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WILL PREVENT ROOF FIRES.

Waterproof. Fireproof. Moss-proof. The best known preservative for shingles, iron or composition roofs, and will stop leaks, and make shingles look like slate.

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I want you to write for my new book, "COUNTRY AND SUBURB HOMES." It is especially prepared for the amateur builder and is full of valuable, practical and useful information on the subject. Each residence is illustrated by half-tone drawings of the original, showing exactly how the building will look when completed. There are complete details of each home and accurate estimates of cost. This book will cost you nothing, but will be worth a great deal of money to you. Write to-day, to prepare at low cost special designs for new work or for remodelling old buildings.

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New 6 room.....\$3,700

Prettiest 6 room in James Bay.....\$6,500

9 rooms, (2) finished.....\$3,950

8 rooms, (nearly new).....\$5,000

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9 Children's White Coats.

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All these Goods Exactly Half-Price.

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This condition is suffered by both doctors and patients, but which of the two easily understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), it simulates almost the same; the patient is weak, listless, debilitated, etc., of course, or weariness, depression of spirits, and want, I fear, for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is increased vitality—vigor—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience

proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the cele-

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as by any other known combination. So surely

as it is taken in accordance with the printed

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THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what

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This wonderful restorative is purely

vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste

—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are not relieved by it, that will not be speedily and permanently removed.

THERAPION is a remedy

which has been used for

over 40 years.

Purchasers should read that the word

THERAPION is printed in capital letters.

Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed

to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon.

Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Wholesale by Henderson Bros., Ltd.

Victoria, B.C.

Monkey Brand Soap cream, Kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery.

Advertise in the Colonist

THE LEEMING MILES CO., LTD.

MONTREAL.

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Feeding and sample free by mail.

THE SISTER SUPERIOR.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap

Powder is a boon to any home. It disin-

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A select boarding school for boys. Located on the prairie, eight miles south of Tacoma, on Lake Stellacoom. Pure water, wholesome food and outdoor exercise. Modern buildings. Instruction thorough and personal. Prepares for college or business life. Fall term begins Sept. 12, 1907. For particulars and full information, address D. S. Pulford, Principal, Tacoma, Wash., R.F.D.

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Nestle's Food

It is suitable for the youngest

Infants and the safest food for the

baby in the hot weather—easily

digested by the most delicate

stomach. The doctors recom-

mend the use of Nestle's Food be-

cause it is nourishing and keeps

the infant's bowels in perfect or-

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Nestle's Food requires only

water to prepare.

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VICTORIA THE BEAUTIFUL

WILL BE RECORD-BREAKER
Big Success Assured for Great Fall Fair This Year

The greatest and most successful exhibition ever held in the history of Victoria—that is what it is intended the approaching fall fair in this city shall be, and there seems every justification for the confidence along this line felt by J. E. Smart, the secretary of the Agricultural association, and the board of management. From all sections of the province comes the news that greater interest than ever is being taken in the show this year; and as excursion rates will prevail from all points, it may be taken as a certainty that the number of visitors this year will break all records.

They will be well repaid for a trip to the Capital City. The most convincing evidence is available that the fair will be larger and better than any ever held in Victoria. In the first place, the prize list has been increased nearly fifty per cent in the stock divisions. Farmers and ranchers from all points in the Interior and the Northwest have sent in entries, and thus it goes without saying that exhibits in this class this year will be the best ever assembled in British Columbia.

A fine programme of horse races has been prepared, for which there is already a large list of entries, and some splendid sport is promised. The track and grounds will be found in splendid condition, as no less a sum than \$50,000 has been expended in improvements this year. The horse races will extend over four days. A feature which it is expected will prove of especial interest will be the rough-riding competition for the championship of British Columbia.

The directors of the exhibition have decided to make the present of a broncho to any person who succeeds in riding one. The contest is open to all, and the additional inducement of ownership of a broncho is offered along with the cash prizes. Here is a chance for any young man who thinks he can ride a horse.

A carload of bronchos will be shipped from Douglas Lake ranch, in charge of Oliver Walker. The bronchos have all been running wild on the ranges, and after a short rest here will be in great trim for the rough-riding test.

Among the bronchos will be Chilliwack Cherub, the prize broncho of last year. Chilliwack Cherub is in splendid trim according to reports from the ranch and is more fiery than ever. He has been running loose on the range ever since last year and the man who rides him this year will have to be a past master in the art. Writing from the ranch Oliver Walker tells a story of a young Scotchman who was employed there and who essayed to subdue any horse in the Old Country, and, in fact, was a pretty fair sort of a rider. He was given a mount on the horse but his tenure of office in the saddle was very brief. Chilliwack Cherub snorted when he felt the rider and as soon as turned loose reared straight up in the air and then like a flash buried his nose in the gravel. The Scotchman executed a graceful parabola through the atmosphere and hit the turf with a thud. He came to three days later and may get over it some day, but he admits himself that he will never forget it.

John Turner, a well-known horse-breed of Calgary, will exhibit a carload of high class stock. The exhibit will include hackneys, Clydesdales and Shropshire sheep.

Two new sections have been added to the Clydesdale class and the attention of Clydesdale breeders is called to the fact that this addition makes the Victoria prize list the largest in the province in the Clydesdale stallion classes. The classes are as follows:

Class 42a—Stallions, 2 years old and under 3 years; first prize, \$15; second prize, \$10; third prize, \$5.

Class 42b—Stallions, 1 year old and under 2 years; first prize, \$10; second prize, \$7; third prize, \$5.

A couple of more special horse classes have been added to the prize list by the management. One class is for the best high stepping single driver fifteen hands and over, all breeds, shown to harness. The prizes are \$15, \$10, \$5. The other class is for the best lady driver, for which the same prizes are offered. There are no conditions to the latter competition. The entries for these classes will be received up to Sept. 23.

Edwin Buss, of Elphicks, Horsmonden, Kent, England, a prominent breeder of swine and sheep, will be one of the corps of judges. Mr. Buss is a noted expert on these kinds of stock, and the local fair management made a big effort to secure him. An invitation was extended to him to act as judge of swine at the coming fall fair, and word was received by the secretary that he had accepted and will fill the position.

A number of other prominent ladies and gentlemen will figure in the list of officials for the fair. J. W. Dickson of Vancouver, known as the most expert poultryman in the west, has been selected to judge the poultry and pet stock, and has notified the management that he has accepted. Miss Blanche Maddock, of Guelph, Ont., will make awards for cookery and breadmaking. Miss Maddock is a demonstrator of domestic science, and a graduate of the Guelph Agricultural college.

The erection of the new stands and stables at the fair grounds is practically completed. There are 25 horse stables, and a big show stable for fancy stock. This stable is of the latest approved design with a passageway for the public down the middle. The seating accommodation of the present grandstand is being altered, passageways changed and a big addition put on one end.

During a recent trip Mr. Smart visited Vancouver, Kamloops, Revelstoke, Nelson and other important points in the interior, and took a jaunt down the Crow's Nest line, returning by way of the Soo line, and Seattle.

Everywhere he went Mr. Smart found the exhibition being discussed. All through the upper country exceptional interest was being evinced and he reports that there will be entries for the various show classes in the fair from intending exhibitors, who have never even visited Victoria, but who have been attracted by the glowing reports which have reached them of the beautiful capital and its environs and the great annual fall fair.

Mr. Smart has received a com-

Annual Exhibition Under the Auspices of the Agricultural Association to be the Greatest and Most Successful Event of the Kind Ever Held in History of City

cation from Friday Harbor, San Juan Island, to the effect that a party of farmers would come over for the fair for the purpose of purchasing some pure bred stock, and asking for particulars of the exhibition.

Dr. S. F. Tolmie, president of the British Columbia Agricultural society, in discussing the prospects for the coming fall fair yesterday, said:

"The outlook is very bright all round. There will be more and better entries than ever before in the history of the Victoria association and the attendance promises to continue a record.

We have received advices of excursions from the island and mainland points. Then there will be an extremely large attendance from points in the middle west of the Dominion. People from Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba will be here in large numbers.

Dr. Tolmie is enthusiastic over the outlook for the show. He has just returned from a trip through the province and found everywhere much interest being taken in the annual Vic-

torian fair, to the effect that a party of farmers would come over for the fair for the purpose of purchasing some pure bred stock, and asking for particulars of the exhibition.

Mrs. Jennie Houghton Edmunds, of Seattle, a charming vocalist, has been engaged to sing at the fair. She is said to possess a sweet voice of wide range.

The tug-of-war competition, which aroused so much interest last year, being finally won by the Victoria police force, will this year be held in front of the grand stand in full view of the occupants during the afternoon, instead of at night. The competition is open to the army and navy and auxiliary forces and representative teams from any town or district in British Columbia. The cup must be won twice in succession by the same team representing the same body or place. The trophy is the Players' challenge cup.

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next week along with the general repairs being made. The track is also being put into better shape and when the fair is held will be as near perfect as it is possible to make it.

Each person visiting the exhibition grounds will receive a ticket, which entitles him or her to a vote to say whether the sale of liquor shall or shall not be permitted at the exhibition to be held in 1908.

One of the features will be the cowboys' rough riding competition for the championship of the province. The first prize is the championship belt, a diploma and \$100; the second prize being \$50. In addition prizes of \$75 and \$25 will be given for the bronchos giving the two best exhibitions of bucking. There are already seven entries, as follows: John Richter, Keremeos, winner of belt for 1906; Joe Sampson, Douglas Lake; E. M. Ellison, Chilliwack.

No application will be accepted unless the fees, if any, accompany the same; and no alterations or additions

of Turner, Bostan & Co. It is expected that there will be three or four very strong teams from the city entered in this competition.

A special feature is being arranged for September 27th, American Day, in the form of an international police tug-of-war, in which the local police team will meet any of the police teams from across the border for the championship of the Pacific Northwest.

Entries positively close on Monday, September 16th.

All entries of articles and stock intended for exhibition must be made on the printed forms furnished by the association, and shall be filled out and signed by the exhibitor or his agent. Blank forms and prize lists may be had on application to the secretary.

No application will be accepted unless the fees, if any, accompany the same; and no alterations or additions

of Turner, Bostan & Co. It is expected that there will be three or four very strong teams from the city entered in this competition.

Entry must be made in every section in which it is desired to compete, although such entry may be free. Where no entry is made no premium will be awarded.

Cattle, over one year, each, \$1.00; cattle, under one year, each, 50 cents; stallions, three years and over, each \$1.50.

All other horses, over two years old, each \$1.00; all other horses, one year and under, each, 50 cents.

Sheep, per head, 25 cents.

Swine, per head, 25 cents.

Poultry, single birds, 15 cents.

Poultry, breeding pens, each pen, 50 cents.

Rabbits, including coop, feed and attendance, per pair, 15 cents.

Pigeons, single birds, each, 15 cents.

Dairy Produce, entry for each class, 25 cents.

statutory declarations that the animal is entered in its proper section.

All animals must be the property of the exhibitor, and satisfactory proof of ownership must be produced if required.

The age of horses shall date from the 1st of January.

In all classes for registered animals, each animal must be registered in one of the recognized record books; and the owner's name, the animal's name, age and registry number must be given on the entry paper, and a full and correct certificate of pedigree produced if required by the judges or committee.

All stock exhibited shall be paraded at such times and places on the exhibition grounds as shall be fixed therefor by the exhibition committee. Any exhibitor refusing to parade the animals exhibited by him will forfeit his right to receive any premium which may have been awarded.

Exhibitors must have stalls and pens cleared up before 9 o'clock each morning, so that the association can have them removed.

All stalls must be left open between the hours of 10 and 12 a.m. and 1 to 5 p.m., so that visitors may have ample opportunity to inspect the animals. Any person violating this section shall forfeit any purse money they may have been awarded.

Geldings in any class need not be registered.

All live stock shall be shown in such manner as the judges may require. Failure to comply with this rule shall bar the right of competition.

Exhibitors desiring to take their horses home at night will be granted the privilege of depositing with the secretary, \$5.00 each as a guarantee of the return of the animal next morning. If the horse is not returned at 10 a.m. of the next day, the guarantee will be forfeited.

All horses entered for exhibition purposes shall only be ridden or driven while being exhibited in the ring. Driving about the grounds will not be permitted.

Space will be allotted to exhibitors in the main building, whose applications and entries have been received and notice of such mailed to them one week prior to the opening of the exhibition.

When an allotment of space has been made to an exhibitor and he fails to make or maintain a creditable display, or have the exhibit completed on time, the executive committee reserves the right to declare the space, or any portion thereof, forfeited.

Gates open at 8 o'clock a.m. each day.

The following fees shall be charged for admission to the grounds:

Adults, 50c; after 6 p.m. 25c; children under 12, 25c; after 6 p.m. 15c; Children under 5 years, free; single carriage, drawn by one horse, 50c; occupants of same, each 50c; carriage of same, each 50c; horse and rider, 75c; automobiles, 50c; occupants of same, 50c.

THE HORSE RACES

Attractive Programme Arranged—The Various Events

The programme of the horse races has been given special attention and there will be five big events each afternoon. There is already a large list of entries and many more are expected to come in shortly. The following is the complete programme of each day's races:

Wednesday, Sept. 15th, 1907, at 2 p.m.

Sharp

Race No. 1.—Purse, \$200; 2.40 trot, 2.45 pace; best three in five.

Race No. 2.—The Flash Purse, \$100; 3 furlongs.

Race No. 3.—The Ladies' Purse, \$150; 7-8 mile.

Race No. 4.—The Directors' Purse, \$150; 1-2 mile dash.

Race No. 5.—Farmers' Race (1 mile), purse, \$50 and \$25; farmers or farmers sons to ride.

Thursday, Sept. 26th, at 2 p.m. Sharp

Race No. 6.—Purse, \$300; 2.30 trot, 2.35 pace; three in five.

Race No. 7.—Grand Stand Purse, \$200. The winner to be sold by auction for \$600, 2 lbs, allowed for every \$100 less to \$200; 7 furlongs.

Race No. 8.—The Visitors' Purse, \$150; 1-2 mile dash.

Race No. 9.—Victoria Purse, \$200; 1 mile; 5 lbs. under scale.

Race No. 10.—B. C. colt race. The Driard Cup and \$100. Trotting and pacing, 1-2 mile heats; two in three; for 3-year-olds, to be foaled, trained and owned in British Columbia.

THE STORY OF MARTIN AVEDEITCH

By Tolstoy

There lived in a town a cobbler named Martin Avedeitch. He lived in a small room, half sunk below the level of the street, with one window which opened on the street. From this window he watched the passers-by, and although he could only see their feet, Martin could recognize acquaintances by their boots. He had lived in the same room many years, and he knew many people.

There are hardly a pair of boots in the neighborhood that had not passed once or twice through his hands. Some he re-soled, some he patched or mended, others he put new toes to. Often through the window he could see his handiwork. He had plenty of work, because he sewed well, used good leather, was moderate in his prices, and kept his word. If he could finish the work by the day fixed he would undertake it; if not, he would say so frankly, and never try to deceive. And every one knew him, and he was never short of work.

Martin had always been a good man, but as he approached old age, he began to think more about his soul, and he heard quite distinctly: "Martin! Martin! look into the street tomorrow! I will come."

Martin rested his head on both hands, and unknown to himself he fell asleep.

Suddenly something seemed to breathe into his ear. "Martin," it whispered.

Martin started up from his sleep. "Who is there?" he asked. He turned round and looked at the door—no one was there. Again he dozed off. Suddenly he heard quite distinctly: "Martin! Martin! look into the street tomorrow! I will come again."

Martin awoke again, rose from his chair, and rubbed his eyes, but could not be certain whether he had really heard the words or only dreamed them. So he put out the lamp and went to bed.

The next morning he rose before daylight, prayed to God, lighted the stove, prepared the cabbage soup and buckwheat gruel, put the water in the tea urn (samovar) and set it to boil, put on his apron and sat down at the window to work.

And all the time he worked, his thoughts dwelt on what had happened in the night. He thought and thought, and could not be sure whether he had only dreamed of the voice, or whether he had really heard it.

"Such things have happened," he said to himself.

Thus he sat at the window, thinking, and all that day he looked out into the street more than he worked, and whenever anybody went by in unfamiliar boots he would bend down and stare up through the window, to see the face as well as the feet.

"And what else should I live for?" Martin asked.

"You should live for God, Martin," said the old man. "He gives you life, and you must live for Him. When you live for God you will cease to grieve over anything, and all will seem easy to you."

Martin was silent for a while.

"How must one live for God?" he asked.

The old man said: "Christ taught us how to live for God. Can you read? Then buy the Gospels and read them, and then you will learn how to live for God. It is all explained there."

The words fell into Martin's heart. He went the same day and bought the Gospels in large print, and began to read.

At first he intended only to read on holidays; but when he began the words made him feel so happy that he got into the habit of reading every day. Sometimes he would become so absorbed that all the oil in the lamp would burn out, and still he could not tear himself away from the book. And so he began to read every evening, and the more he read the better he understood what God required of him and how he should live for God and the more and more happy and contented he became. Formerly, when he went to bed, he used to lie sighing and moaning and thinking of his little Kapiton; now he only said, "Glory to God, glory to God! Thy will be done!"

From that time Martin's whole life was changed. Formerly on holidays he used to go to the inn and drink tea, and sometimes he would not refuse a glass of brandy, either. He would drink with a friend, and although he was never drunk, he would get rather the worse for liquor, and talk foolishly, and quarrel and dispute with the people.

Now all this went from him and his life became peaceful and contented. In the morning he would sit down to work, and when working time was over he would take the lamp from its hook, place it on the table, get the book from the shelf, and open it and settle down to his reading. The more he read, the better he understood, and the more serene and cheerful he became.

One day Martin sat reading late into the night. He was reading the sixth chapter of St. Luke's Gospel, and he came to the verse: "And unto him that smiteth thee on the one cheek offer also the other and him that taketh away thy cloak, forbid not to take thy coat also. Give to every man that taketh of thee, and to him that taketh away thy goods ask them not again. And as ye would that men should do unto you, do ye also to them likewise."

He read the verses where Jesus says: "Why call ye me Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say? Whosoever cometh unto Me, and heareth My sayings, and doth them, I will show you to whom he is like. He is like a man that built a house, and digged deep, and laid the foundation on a rock; and when the flood arose, the stream beat vehemently upon that house and could not shake it, for it was founded upon a rock. But he that heareth and doth not, is like a man that without a foundation built a house upon the sand, against which the stream beat vehemently and immediately it fell; and the ruin of that house was great."

Martin read these words, and his soul was glad. He took off his spectacles, laid them upon the book, leaned his elbows upon the table and fell into deep thought, weighing his own life by the words he had just read.

"How is my house built—upon a rock or on the sand?" he thought. "If it is on the rock, it is well. But though it seems as though you have done everything God commands, yet the moment you forget, you fall into sin again. Still, I will try on. I feel so happy. Help me, Lord!"

He sat thinking till it was long past his bedtime, yet he could not leave the book. He began the seventh chapter. He read about the centurion and the widow's son, and about the answer to John's disciples, and came to the

story of the rich Pharisee who invited Christ to his house. He read how the woman who was a sinner anointed His feet and washed them with her tears and how He forgave her. He came to the forty-fourth verse, and read:

"And he turned to the woman, and said to Simon, Seest thou this woman? I entered into thine house, thou gavest Me no water for My feet; but she hath washed My feet with tears, and wiped them with the hairs of her head. Thou gavest Me no kiss, but this woman, since the time I came in hath not ceased to kiss My feet. My head with oil thou didst anoint; but this woman hath anointed My feet with ointment."

"Thou gavest Me no water for My feet," Martin repeated; "thou gavest Me no kiss; My head with oil thou didst anoint not." And he took off his spectacles and laid them on the book and again was lost in thought.

"Just such a Pharisee I am! Like me, he only thought of himself—how to drink tea and be warm and comfortable, but never thinking about his guest. Himself he cared for, but he had no care for his guest. And the guest was the Lord Himself. If He came to visit me, should I do the same?"

Martin rested his head on both hands, and unknown to himself he fell asleep.

Suddenly something seemed to breathe into his ear. "Martin," it whispered.

Martin started up from his sleep. "Who is there?" he asked. He turned round and looked at the door—no one was there. Again he dozed off. Suddenly he heard quite distinctly: "Martin! Martin! look into the street tomorrow! I will come again."

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The words fell into Martin's heart. He went the same day and bought the Gospels in large print, and began to read.

"I have no longer any wish to live, man of God," said the cobbler. "My only desire is to die quickly. That is the only thing I pray for. I am a man without hope now."

"You don't speak well, Martin," said the old man. "We must not judge God's ways. Not by our understanding, but by God's judgment. God ordains that you should live. Therefore, it must be better thus. If you despair, it is only because you want to live for your own happiness."

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ABOUT PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE

From M. A. P.

The late Empress Frederick, during the course of her long married life, often regretted that she and her husband had no Osborne or Balmoral to which they could retire for a few weeks each year. Only quite recently has her energetic son, William II, acquired such a place of rest and refuge. This spring the kaiser has purchased with his own money the wonderful fairy place named Achilleion, built by the late Empress of Austria, who had dreamt of spending there a peaceful old age. The Achilleion is situated on the most beautiful promontory in Corfu, and its marble splendor is reflected in the intensely blue sea which has always had so curious a fascination for Austrian royalty. The great rooms, designed by an Italian architectural genius, are fantastic in their splendor, and remind the visitor of a Wagner opera. The gardens contain much remarkable statuary, for as the name of the palace implies, the empress desired above all things to perpetuate the glory of the greatest of Greek heroes. To all lovers of poetry, the most interesting object in the lovely gardens is the exquisite little monument which the first imperial owner of the Achilleion put up to the memory of the poet Heine, to whose grave she always went in pious pilgrimage each time she passed through Paris.

An Interesting Royal Couple

The King and Queen of Wurtemberg, who were visited by the Princess of Wales recently, are an extremely interesting royal couple. King William II was born in 1848, and ascended the throne in 1891. He is one of the few crowned heads who have never visited England, although on more than one occasion he has been unavoidably prevented from doing so just at the last moment. He leads a very active life, and plays a prominent part in military affairs. The King is the last of the male line of the Wurtemberg reigning family, and in the event of his death the crown would pass to Duke Albert, who is a Catholic. Queen Charlotte is King William's second wife, his first wife having died in 1882. The present queen is an exceedingly handsome woman, and is supposed to bear more than a slight resemblance to our own Queen Alexandra.

Disadvantages of Traveling "Incog."

An amusing, albeit an embarrassing, experience befell King William some time ago when he was traveling secretly incognito. He was very particular that his identity should remain a secret, and gave orders that he was to be treated as an ordinary traveler by all and sundry. Unfortunately, his instructions were carried out too literally, with the result that his majesty's luggage was left behind on the journey, and upon his arrival at Cap Martin, near Mentone, the king was obliged to borrow a shirt from the manager of the hotel before he could make his appearance at dinner.

Lord Cromer's £50,000

Patriots all the world over will be glad to hear that both houses of parliament have sanctioned the gift of £50,000 to Lord Cromer for his splendid services in Egypt. It is true that there have been sundry dissentient voices who have grudged the earl his reward, but by far the greater portion even of the democrats are only too glad that the grant is to be made.

Presence of Mind

An amusing example of Lord Cromer's presence of mind is related as

having occurred at a dinner party given in honor of a great Mohammedan prince at which he, as Mr. Evelyn Baring, was present. As all the world knows, anything to do with a pig is tabooed by all faithful followers of the Prophet, and the chef had been specially warned not to allow any pork or bacon to appear on the table. All went well for some time, until all at once there came an odor which was suspiciously like fried ham.

Looking up, Mr. Baring bade a servant carrying a dish with some of the forbidden animal upon it, and to the surprise of all present he jumped up from his seat and bundled the astonished offender out of the room, dish and all. The situation was saved, and the distinguished Mohammedan finished his repast in happy ignorance of the indelicacy he had so narrowly escaped.

An Ambidextrous Judge

Sir Walter George Frank Phillimore, better known to the general public as Mr. Justice Phillimore, has been earning some attention lately as an ambidextrous writer. He can write with his left hand as well as with his right, and may often be seen in court exercising his peculiar gift. Justice Phillimore is one of our most learned judges, and it would be strange indeed if this were not the case, for he comes of a family noted for its lawyers. Born in 1845, he was educated at Westminster and Oxford, and distinguished himself greatly in classics. In 1868 he was called to the bar, and has tried to enter parliament more than once. He is a distinguished authority on church law, and has written some clever works on legal subjects. On one occasion he was hooted by a hostile crowd for passing a sentence which proved very unpopular, but as a general rule few of his majesty's judges are more liked by the public.

Sir Walter has a house at Henley-on-Thames, where he sometimes entertains, and is a genial host who is much sought after.

Chief of the Frasers

Lord Lovat, whose title and estates are being claimed by a debt collector of Winnipeg, is a thorough Scotsman and a keen soldier. He was born in 1871 and received his education at the hands of the monks of Fort Augustus Abbey, and afterwards at Birmingham and Oxford. In 1887, when still a boy, he succeeded his father in the title, and later on entered the First Life Guards. During the South African war he organized and commanded Lovat's Scouts, and was mentioned in dispatches. His lordship is a strict Roman Catholic, and is chief of the Clan Fraser. An enthusiastic sportsman, he has traveled much, and is naturally a first class shot. He is very wealthy, with over 180,000 acres, and his magnificent place, Beaufort Castle, in Inverness-shire, though quite modern, is one of the finest mansions in the north of Scotland.

Lord Kingston

The Earl of Kingston, who had a somewhat exciting experience with a burglar in his bedroom at Kilronan Castle the other day, is one of the most popular men in Irish society. Born in 1874, he was for some time an officer in the Irish Guards, and saw active service in the South African war. He is a descendant of Sir John King, one of Queen Elizabeth's soldiers, whose son's tragic death by drowning inspired Milton to write his famous poem, "Lycidas." Lord Kingston is fond of sport and some time

ago took part in the first motor boat race held on the river Shannon. He is the possessor of about 33,000 acres and Kilronan Castle, a fine old place, came into the family through his mother. Lady Kingston was a Miss Ethel Walker, daughter of the late Sir Andrew Barely Walker, and her marriage took place in 1897.

Sir Matthew Nathan

Sir Matthew Nathan, who sails for South Africa on the 10th of this month to take up his duties as governor of Natal, is a distinguished example of a British Jew who has risen to a great position in the service of his country. Sir Matthew has had a most interesting career and his promotion has been extraordinarily rapid. In 1880 he entered the Royal Engineers, and saw active service in the Nile expedition in 1885. In 1889 he was administrator of Sierra Leone, and four years later he became governor of Hong Kong. Sir Matthew is a wonderfully energetic worker, and his genial nature has made him welcome in whatever part of the world duty has called him. A few months ago he met with what might have proved a serious accident. He was on his way home from Hong Kong, when he fell into the harbor when entering a sampan from a P. & O. steamer, but was rescued after some difficulty, none the worse for his unpleasant experience.

A Bishop's Golden Wedding

The Rt. Rev. Henry Frank Johnson, Bishop of Colchester, has just celebrated his golden wedding. He is one of the numerous band of clergymen who began life in the army. In his younger days he served for a short time as a cornet in the First Royal Dragoons, but failing the call of the church strong upon him, he gave up the adventurous career of the military man and was ordained a deacon in 1858. After many years of useful work in various livings he became Bishop of Colchester in 1894. The bishop is an East-Countryman, having spent nearly all his life in the county of Essex. His wife was a Miss Emily Perry, and their fifty years of married life have proved ideally happy.

The Smart Boy's Holiday

It has been rightly said that the word "smart," especially when applied to children, is peculiarly inappropriate; on the other hand, it is difficult to find any other word which expresses so well and in so pithy a fashion even the juvenile section of that portion of society which appears to spend its time in the pursuit of amusement and of new ways or killing time. At least twice a year there comes to the gay society another important question of the holidays—how and where they are to be spent, and in what way the beloved, but somewhat feared, Etonian, Harrovian or Wykehamist is at once to be made happy and kept out of mischief.

An Excellent Royal Example

In these modern days, when even Kings and Queens send their sons to public schools, the holiday question is as real in the palace as elsewhere. The Princess of Wales solves the difficulty by sending her children to Deeside, where within easily defined limits they are able to lead the untrammelled and busy-about-nothing existence in which young people, and especially boys, delight. Close to Aberdeenshire are safe stretches of the Dee, where the royal lads can indulge in their father's favorite sport. For some time past Prince Edward and his next bro-

ther have walked out with the guns, and learned the sensible sportsman's first duty of keeping well out of the way of stray shots; but this year our future king will be allowed for the first time to take an active part, to carry, load and fire a gun of his own. All the king's grandchildren are encouraged to play not only cricket and football, but also the national game of Greater Britain.

A Vanishing Ideal

In former days, when our public schools were filled either with the sons of country gentlemen or with those of hard working professional men who often made considerable sacrifices in order to give their boys what they hoped would be special advantages, the holiday question solved itself by each lad doing in the holidays much what his own father was doing. The country boy was initiated into the joys of hunting, shooting and football in the winter, and into kindred summer pleasures at this time of the year. The son of the working father generally gave up a portion of each day to studying really hard with a view to some future exam, or scholarship. He was perfectly content with fewer forms of amusement and sport, and he led, without there being any discussion about it, what is now known as the simple life.

The Duke of Argyll

First among peer-authors must be reckoned the king's brother-in-law the great Scottish noble, whose blue eyes and fair hair are so characteristic of his race. From his statesman father he inherited a marked literary gift, which has shown itself in both prose and poetry. His term of office as governor-general of Canada inspired him to write, not only those delightful travel books, "Canadian Pictures" and "Memories of Canada and Scotland," but also an important work on imperial federation, at a time when that great ideal was not so fashionable as it is now.

In the domain of history come his excellent life of Palmerston and his study of the United States after the Civil war, as also his striking work on the life and times of Queen Victoria, his royal mother-in-law. The Mac Callan Mhor, to give him his Celtic title, has also written some charming poems, the libretto for an opera, and a metrical version of the Psalms.

Two Novelist Earls

Another son of a famous statesman of the Victorian era, Lord Iddesleigh, has already achieved a place among those writers of fiction whose work seems likely to endure, "Belinda Fitzwarren" was a good story, and "Luck o' Lassendale" even better. The latter contained one of the best pictures of a consummate ass that any novelist has ever drawn. Lord Iddesleigh writes with abundant quiet humor and observation, and in describing the ordinary life of well bred people he has the advantage of writing about what he knows.

In the oddly named "Charms" he gives us an intensely interesting murder story, in which King George II plays the part of a good genius. Lord Iddesleigh is personally a good looking man, with a singularly winning manner.

It is interesting to note that his son, Lord St. Cyres, who has written a learned work on Fenelon, and his daughter Lady Rosalind Northcote, who is the author of "The Book of Herbs," inherit his literary gift. Another earl, Lord Eddesmere, though, as he would be the first to admit, his work has not the literary quality which distinguishes that of his brother peer. Lord Iddesleigh, has nevertheless written some capital novels of a cheerful kind, in which his knowledge of racing, shooting and other open air sports has stood him in good stead.

An Original Suggestion

At the beginning of the present summer a serious divine made the serious suggestion that the heads of the various great public schools should organize holiday homes, where the worldly and selfish parent could arrange to send his son each summer. The idea aroused so much interest and discussion in academic circles that the Spectator published a weighty article, pointing out what a mistake it would be to thus relieve fathers and mothers from their natural responsibilities, for doubtless something of the kind will be evolved within the next few years.

Peer-Authors

The compiler of the famous old book on "Royal and Noble Authors," if he were still living, would have

some most interesting names to add to his work; but they would be chiefly in the section devoted to the authors of the noble lineage. For in these days royal personages are usually much too busy for prolonged literary composition, and even the speeches of royalty must nowadays be short. But peers and peeresses have as a rule more leisure, and the fruit of it is often seen in books which seem suited to reflect the distinction of their writers.

The Duke of Argyll

As might naturally be expected, there is a keen appreciation of art and beauty to be found among peers, who are so often the possessors, or the trustees for their descendants, of unique and priceless art collections. Thus, Lord Plymouth, who as Lord Windsor so admirably filled the office of first commissioner of works, is a man of exceptional artistic taste, which he displays in his beautiful monograph on Constable, the great English landscape painter. Then, too, Lord Northampton has written the history of his perfectly enchanting seat of Compton Wynyates, in Warwickshire.

The Founder of the Aero Club

How do these things get into the papers? Last week it was widely reported in the press, and with every wealth of circumstantial detail, that Mr. Frank Hedges Butler, the famous aeronaut, and founder of the Aero club, having made an ascent from the Crystal Palace, had involuntarily descended into the River Roding, which is Hford way, and had been rescued with difficulty from a watery grave amidst great excitement, and in the presence of thousands of people. Mr. Butler never fell into any river. He has never fallen into any river. He has never had a balloon accident.

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A Pen Sketch

If one may say so, Mr. Butler is not so light as the air in which he is. Indeed, he is a very heavily built man, rather under medium height, with very broad shoulders and a substantial frame. For the rest he is fresh-complexioned, blue-eyed and not given to expressing opinions in a hurry. But on one point at least he is emphatic, and that is, that in ten years time aeroplanes will be almost as much in use as motor cars today. In business life, he is a member of Messrs. Hedges and Butler, the well known wine merchants, whose cellars under Regent street were there long before that thoroughfare was planned—the firm is nearly three hundred years old—and in whose private office may be seen such curios as the chair in which Mr. Gladstone sat when he came to discuss certain excise proposals with the firm. Also a bill first rendered about the time of Waterloo, forgotten in those troublous times, but finally settled by the descendants of the original debtor in 1902.

A Loss to Letters

A remarkable member of the literary world has just passed away in the person of Mr. David Christie Murray. Mr. Murray was a striking example of the self-made man for he was the son of a printer and bookseller of West Bromwich, and his youthful education was of the scantiest. After working in the business at home, he joined the army, but he was never one to be bound by discipline, and the hard and fast rules of military life proved too much for his turbulent spirit. The story goes that on one occasion he was called over the coals by a pompous officer, whose manner was brusque itself. In receiving an order to "stand to attention" Murray's self-possession gave way, and the officer had a taste of his tongue which resulted in a grim court-martial. But except for his refusal to submit to anything like oppression, the late author's character was most genial. Finding the career of a soldier unsuited to him, he turned his attention to journalism and literature, with what success all the world knows. Some of Mr. Murray's clever short stories have appeared in the pages of M. A. P., and he also contributed to the "In the Days of My Youth" series. In addition to his literary work, Mr. Murray found a congenial occupation in landscape painting, and some of his pictures showed true artistic talent.

Why the Rooks Grumble

As has been said, Mr. Butler does not go in for "thrilling adventures," and, indeed, he insists strongly upon the fact that ballooning so far from being dangerous is one of the safest of sports. But one out of the way incident he remembers relates to a night ascent he made from London accompanied by Mr. C. F. Pollock and Mr. Martin Dale. The objective was Brighton, and such excellent progress was made that as they did not wish

that the Japanese have put into high places some of the worst racers in that choice collection of superlative rogues, the Korean office holders, thus making ludicrous her pretence of "refinement."

While I was in Korea the story was published and later authenticated, that a young Japanese had tried to force an old Korean out of his home. The latter refused to give up his ancestral habitation. Thereupon the Japanese set upon him and beat him to a beam to his shoulders, weighted it with stones, and then strung him to the eaves of his dwelling, where he died in agony. When the murdered man's son returned and discovered the crime, he and some friends started in pursuit. The murderer fled across a river; the avenger, with a knife in his teeth, swam after him. The fugitive was caught and killed, and—remember that Korea is in the Orient, with immemorial customs—the heart and liver of the criminal were offered as a sacrifice to the spirit of Korea. Of course, that was wrong—one crime never justifies another; but the deterrent effect will doubtless be greater than the example made of another Japanese slayer of a Korean, who was sentenced to an imprisonment of two years! The instance is one of several reported of late which would seem to indicate that, driven to bay, the long submissives Koreans are desperately refusing to play the role of "dumb, driven cattle."

Will Korea's day ever come again? Is Japan going to succeed in her apparent purpose of eliminating the Koreans, as she once eliminated the Almus, and as the white men eliminated the North American Indians? Whence is help to come for the poor Korean, who, while he lacks the enterprise and self-confidence of the Japanese, is in certain important respects his pronounced superior? His present afflictions, by the way, are really waking up the Korean's dormant qualities. Some Koreans are looking hopefully to the meeting of The Hague tribunal next spring. Others expect that Russia, when rehabilitated, will make common cause with her, or that Germany will express her belief in the "yellow peril" doctrine of Emperor William by coming to the help of Chosen. Still others, more far-seeing, point out that Japan's conduct in Korea, of which China must be perfectly aware, will prevent the Japanese from ever getting a foothold in China, and may eventually lead Korea's ancient suzerain to reclaim her former dependency. Foreigners seem to think that an enlightened and ardent public opinion in Great Britain and America will do what force of arms may not do, for Japan cares more for the public opinion of civilization than for any other power. Success for poor Korea surely will come from some quarter, for the undiscernable cannot be inter-

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AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

THE NAME OF DEITY.

There are some people who seem to believe that the actual name of the Deity is God. To illustrate: In Hindu religious literature the great word is Om. It can hardly be called a name, because in its higher levels of thought Brahmanistic teachings do not personify the Omnipotent. It is a term, rather, intended to express the subtlest conception of existence and power, something the same as Christians mean when they refer to the Deity as "I Am." Now, there was once a Christian missionary in India, who wrote a series of letters to an English religious periodical, and signed them "Om." He would doubtless have been horrified at the blasphemy of a Hindu, who would write letters from England and sign them "I Am." The truth of the matter is that very many people in Christendom have not yet advanced beyond the old Jewish conception of Jehovah as a tribal deity, who was not the one and only God, but simply the most powerful out of a number. Hence when they read, if they ever do, the invocations in ancient Parsee or Vedic literature to the ineffable being, whose powers are all embracing and whose nature is incomprehensible, they think they are idolatrous. If we would get this notion out of our minds; if we would endeavor to realize that if two sets of religious teachers agree that there is above and beyond all things visible and invisible some transcendent Power, which is self-existent and from eternity to eternity, they must of necessity be referring to one and the same thing, a fruitful source of difficulty in the minds of earnest students of religion would be removed. One use of the word "Om" is as an invocation at the beginning and end of study of the mysteries of religion or the performance of religious ceremonies. On these occasions it is used in its secondary sense, such as a clergyman of a Christian Church says "In the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost" and closes his observations or services with a benediction. It is a prayer to the All-Wise for a right understanding of what is to be done or has been done, as the case may be. Wherein is the difference between the two invocations? Certainly not in essence, but only in name. Possibly it may be urged that the Christian recognizes the three-fold nature of the Deity, but without stopping to discuss whether the Brahman expression does not imply a similar idea, we may reply that, admitting the existence of this distinction, it only marks the difference between Christianity and Brahmanism, not any difference between the God of the Christian and the God of the Brahman. Again, without arguing the question, let us admit that the Christian has a higher conception of the nature of the Deity than the Brahman, by reason of his appreciation of His triune nature, this does not warrant the claim that the two religious schools worship different Gods. With the unaided eye we look upon the star Polaris and see only a single luminary, but with the aid of a telescope we learn that what looks like a small point of light is in reality a group of stars. So it is easy to believe that we, who regard the Deity through Christ, may see more than they who are able to behold Him from any other medium. But it is the same Deity in both cases.

One of the greatest difficulties that thinking men experience is considering the claims made by the church is to accept the idea that among the millions upon millions of mankind, who have during uncounted centuries lived upon the earth, the knowledge of God should have been restricted to the comparatively few people constituting the Jewish nation, and the more numerous, and yet relatively small number who have made up the population of what is called Christendom. Such people say very naturally that it is incomprehensible that during long ages vast numbers of men have been born, thought, accomplished great things and died and yet have never appreciated the fact that there is a God above the Universe. Also very naturally they say that, if every other conception of the Deity, except that which is founded upon the Jewish idea of Jehovah, is to be considered false, the claim makes too great demand upon human credulity, for they hold that it is incomprehensible that an all-wise and all-merciful Father would leave uncounted millions of His children, who must be as dear to Him, as we are, utterly without any idea that He existed. It does not seem very clear how this proposition can be successfully refuted. The fact of the matter is that the conception of the Deity most ordinarily preached from Christian pulpits is a mediaeval one, formed in days when the views of the most learned men in Christendom were utterly narrow. In truth Christendom today is suffering from mediaeval Christianity, which laid more stress upon nomenclature and ecclesiastical jugglery than upon purity of heart and faith in Christ. There are many very excellent people who shrink from the word "broad" in connection with religious matters. Through some species of mental confusion they have confounded breadth of view with the breadth of the way, which we are told leads to spiritual death; whereas, in point of fact, there is not in all the teachings of mankind anything broader than the Sermon on the Mount. Let us shake ourselves free from misconceptions. God never yet left the world

without a witness of Himself in the heart of humanity. He never locked Himself beyond the golden gates of heaven and denied Himself to the millions who sought Him, but in by-gone ages as today, in India as in England, to all who sought Him earnestly He made Himself manifest. For He is the same yesterday, today and forever.

REUBEN

This is not an Old Testament story. The Reuben referred to did not live a good many years ago, and in a land a long distance from here. In fact, we have grave doubts if he ever lived at all. He is the personage so dear to the comic papers, who is represented with a whisker on his chin, a frightful suit of clothes and a carpet bag, and who is called "Rube." He usually is accompanied by a woman, who is alleged to be his wife. To depict the doings of this mythical personage about one-half the time of the so-called "funny" artists of the New York press is occupied. He is a never-failing source of gaiety to the wise men of Gotham, or that part of them at least which patronize the comic papers. How did the evolution of this mythical personage come about? Perhaps it might be just as well to discuss this as it is to try and find out how the myth of some heathen divinity came to assume definite shape.

"Rube" is the New Yorker's conception of his own immense superiority over the rest of mankind, that is, it is what he thinks he might have been like, if he had lived anywhere else than between the North and East rivers. He has told himself so often that his city is the most wonderful thing that "ever happened," that he supposes every one else thinks so. As a matter of fact, the New Yorker himself is very much more impressed with the wonders of his town than "Rube" is. A building of as many stories as you like appalls the man who lives on Broadway nearly all his waking hours, and it does the man from Pordunk Centre, or any other place you like. The New Yorker will tell you of "crushes" and "six o'clock rushes" and things of that kind. When Rube gets in them, all he is conscious of is that a lot of people are making a terrible amount of fuss to save a few minutes of unimportant time. It is the same, although not quite so bad in Chicago. Said a Chicago man to a Pacific coast man, as they stood in one of those miserable, noisy streets down in the business centre of that town: "What do you think of this?" The westerner said: "I think it is one of the dirtiest and most utterly unjustifiable places in all the world." Then he asked: "Why do you tolerate such abominations?" The Chicago man explained that it was because every minute of a Chicago man's waking hours is worth so much money that they must all get close together. Then the pair went to lunch with two other Chicago men, every minute of whose working waking hours was so valuable. They rushed through one short street and dashed into the entrance to a cafe with half a hundred other people, every minute of whose waking hours fairly jingled because of the money they are worth, and they sat down to a table, where they spent an hour and a half eating a lunch, which figured out \$1.60 for the four. Some one has described a New Yorker as a man who is eternally on a rush to go somewhere to do nothing after he gets there. A very recent writer has said that the real business men of New York do not hurry, but only those who think they are business men.

The most provincial of all people are those who live in the metropolitan centres. This seems like a contradiction in terms, but it is a fact, just the same. Recently two Chicago men visited Victoria. One of them said to the Colonist: "Every day has some new surprise for us. When we left to come to the Pacific coast our friends told us that, while we might possibly stand Seattle, we could not endure the privations of British Columbia." It is really melancholy to meet a New Yorker in his native lair and learn the things he thinks wonderful. "Just look at this crowd!" exclaimed one of them, and when his companion asked: "Where?" the New York man, after recovering from his amazement, said: "Why right here." As a matter of fact the street was not crowded any more than the east side of Government street is on a fine Saturday night. These people have got so into the way of thinking that everything they do is the most wonderful thing and the most wonderfully done thing that the world has ever seen that they stand in perpetual amazement at their own imaginary super-excellence.

Reuben of the comic papers does not exist. He is not only extinct, like the great auk, the dodo and the populist. He simply never was. He was a creation of the imagination for the purpose of giving the city man something with which to compare himself to the gratification of his own vanity. The only genuine "Jays" live in the big cities. If you have any doubt upon the point, pick up almost any New York Sunday paper and read the advertisements of get-rich-quick schemes the notices of clairvoyants and such cattle, and the personals. Do not imagine for one moment that these fairy tales are devised to entrap the unwary resident of outside towns and

rural districts. They are intended for the eyes of the residents of the Borough of Manhattan. Selling gold bricks is a fine art compared with some of the abject tommyrot with which these schemers are able to extract dollars from the pockets of the superlatively wise Gothamites, who think they were born with their eye teeth cut. If you want to know how big an ass a man can be, it is only necessary to read some of the advertisements referred to. A man who could be deceived by them would not know enough to let a red hot poker alone. Yet thousands of people are gulled by them, and if five hundred of the absurd schemes were shown to be the frauds they are, the five hundred and first would find just as many fools ready to take it up as ever. It is doubtless true, as the fake promoter says, that "there is a sucker born every minute," but seeing that men only drop their bait where they think the fish are, and that most of it is dangled before the eyes of New Yorkers, we are inclined to think that the city on the Hudson is the natural habitat of the creature known as Rube, only he does not wear chin whiskers there, or carry a bunch-up cotton umbrella.

MERRY QUEEN OF SCOTS

Mary Stuart, better known as Mary, Queen of Scots, was the daughter of James V of Scotland and Mary of Lorraine, a daughter of the Duke of Guise. She was born in 1542, and was executed in 1587. Her life was a strange round of misfortunes. It is said that when news of her birth was brought to her father, who was then on his death-bed, he exclaimed, "The devil go with it; it came wile ane lass and it will pass wile ane lass"; the reference being to the fact that the Scottish crown came to the Stuarts through a daughter of Bruce. A few days later he died, and Mary became Queen before she was a week old. When she was eight months old she was crowned. Before she was two years old she was promised in marriage to Prince Edward of England, and when the Scots parliament refused to sanction this, war ensued, which terminated unfortunately for Scotland. When she was eight months old she was betrothed to the Dauphin, who was six weeks her junior. When she was seventeen her husband came to the throne and she became queen of France as well as of Scotland. Before she was nineteen she was a widow. She returned to Scotland when she was nineteen, escaping with some difficulty the fleet which Queen Elizabeth sent out to capture her. Many plots were proposed for her marriage, and the list of names submitted included the kings of France, Denmark, Sweden and Spain, the Archduke of Austria, and the Dukes of Ferrara, Nemours, Anjou, Arran, and Leicester. Mary's choice was the king of Spain, but unexpected obstacles presented themselves. She married in her twenty-third year her cousin, James Stuart, Lord Darnley. He is described as arrogant, ambitious, foolish, debauched and cruel. His sole recommendation was his personal appearance, which was unusually attractive. Early in the following year, that is, in 1566, occurred the murder of Rizzio, Mary's chief minister, who was slain by Darnley's order, because the latter fancied that Rizzio stood in the way of his securing the succession of the crown to himself and his children, in default of Mary having any issue. This led to an estrangement between her and Darnley, upon whom she had conferred the title of king. She was imprisoned, but regained her liberty and overthrew the plans of the conspirators against her. In 1566 her son, afterwards James VI, was born. In the following year Darnley was stricken with smallpox. Mary visited him and slept for two nights in the same house. She left him one night at eleven to attend the marriage of a valet, and two hours later the house was blown up by gunpowder and Darnley was killed. The Earl of Bothwell was charged with this crime, but he was acquitted after a farcical trial. He then seized the queen and carried her to Dunbar. A few weeks later he was divorced from his young wife, and having been created Duke of Orkney by the Queen, married her, the wedding taking place within three months from the death of Darnley. The nobles at once rose in arms against her, and she was taken prisoner. The insults of the people and her grief at being separated from Bothwell threw her into a frenzy. She refused food and strode through her rooms nearly naked with her hair streaming about her, in which condition she would present herself at the windows and scream for aid. After signing her abdication in favor of her son she contrived to escape from her captors and raise an army, but was promptly defeated, after which she crossed into England and gave herself up to Elizabeth. This was in 1568, when this extraordinary woman was only 26 years of age. For the remaining twenty-one years of her life she was a prisoner, and her execution was for treason consisting of conspiring for the murder of Elizabeth.

Mary's character has been the subject of much controversy, and she has

been described as everything, from saint to a monster. The best opinion seems to be that her nature was passionate in the extreme, and that she was prepared to go to any length for the gratification of her desires. In other respects she was very much to be commended. She was bright, witty, a good student, a writer of more than average talent and a poet of some merit. Six poems, known to have been written by her, are extant. In person she was undoubtedly very beautiful, although it cannot be said that her portraits would convey that impression. One of her biographers, Joseph Richardson, says her features were long and sharp, but "animated by winning vivacity and high joyous spirits." Her eyes were very large and bright, and of that changeable grey which made Mario Antoinette's so attractive. In her youth her hair was golden, but in her short life it changed first to auburn, then to brown, then to black and finally to grey. Her figure was large and stately and her deportment graceful. She appeared to splendid advantage on horseback and still more so in dancing. Her hands were very shapely, and it is said that her fondness for the harp was inspired largely by a desire to display their beauty. She possessed personal magnetism in a surprising degree. It is told of Bishop Lesley that he once went to see her to reproach her for some indiscretions, and on coming into her presence he fell upon his knees and implored permission to kiss her fingers, and after a brief interview left her with his reproach unuttered. The Seigneur de Brantome was her contemporary and was acquainted with her personally. In his memoirs he gave a glowing description of this lovely girl, as she was when he knew her. He says: "As she grew into the flower of her age, one could see great beauty, great virtues develop in her in such a fashion that on arriving at fifteen her beauty began to display its lustre at full moon and efface the sun at his strongest, so fine was the beauty of her person." He tells us that at the age of fourteen she declared before the French court an oration in Latin, in which she maintained that women ought to study the liberal arts, and he adds that, as she devoted two hours a day to study, "there were hardly any human sciences that she could not discourse well upon." He says that "in the rude and barbaric garb of her native country she was a very goddess." * * * She had still further that perfectibility which most can set the world on fire, an exceedingly sweet and lovely voice; for she sang admirably, moderating her voice to the lute, which she touched very prettily with her beautiful white hand." Speaking of her marriage to the Dauphin, de Brantome mentions that she brought Scotland as her dower, but adds "even if she had neither sceptre nor crown, her person and divine beauty alone were worth a kingdom."

Ancient Teachers of Religion and Philosophy

By N. de Bertrand Lugrin.

BRAHMANISM

"The universe was enveloped in darkness impenetrable, indistinguishable, undiscoverable, unknowable, as it were sunk in a deep sleep. Then the irresistible, self-existent Lord, undiscovered, causing this universe with the five elements and all other things to become discernible, was manifested, dispelling the gloom. He who is beyond the cognizance of the senses, subtle, indiscernible, himself shone forth. He, desirous, seeking to produce various creatures from his own body, first created the waters and deposited them in a seed. This became a golden egg, resplendent as the sun in which he himself was born as Brahma, the progenitor of all the worlds. Being formed by that First Cause, undiscernible, eternal, which is both existent and non-existent, that male (perusha) known to the world as Brahma. That Lord having continued a year in the egg, divided it into two parts by his mere thought. With these two shells he formed the heaven and the earth; and in the middle he placed the sky, the eight regions and the eternal abode of the waters." This account of the creation is from the code of Manu.

Brahmanism is the religion of the greater part of the people of India. When we remember that the population of that country is more than two hundred and ninety millions, we can have some idea of the enormous number of Hindus who accept Brahmanism in one form or another as their faith. This religion dates back as far as twelve hundred years before Christ, and its sacred books are the oldest written documents known. They are almost limitless in number and it would be as impossible to give a history and description of Brahmanism in all its aspects and divisions as it would be for one individual, to undertake the reading of this mass of Sanscrit manuscript. Originally Brahmanism was a philosophical religion mingled with the worship of the powers of nature, and it is quite easy to understand why the Hindus as well as our Aryan ancestors worshipped these forces and sacrificed to them. Climate being the most powerful of these, and they themselves were more frequently at the mercy of wind, fire and water than the people of the west. These mighty agencies were therefore supposed to be the governing forces of the universe, and whatever element was peculiar to a locality was worshipped as the god of that locality. Agni, the god of fire

was one of the principal objects of adoration. He was the divinity of the household, the sacrificial flame and the divine passenger, who licked up the sacrifice and carried it to the gods. Varuna was the god of the sea and invested with divine attributes, powerful to destroy but mighty to save. The wind and breezes were personified as Vayu and the Maruts. Vayu roared among the trees and tossed the sea in foamy billows, and the Maruts blew up the clouds for the showers. Indra was the firmament and was at one time worshipped as the king of the Vedic gods. But Surya, the sun god eventually took his place and is still prayed to daily by the devout Brahman, the most sacred of all Vedic texts being the prayer to the sun "Let us meditate on the excellent glory of the Divine Vivifier. May he enlighten our understanding." Beside the deities of the earth and air the Hindus had many other gods and goddesses, foremost among these being Ganesha, the god of luck, whose aid is still invoked before anything of importance is undertaken and to whom temples have been built throughout the length and breadth of India. The serpent, the bull and the cow are also objects of veneration.

The genuine Pantheistic creed of India at the present time, however, seems to be that Brahma (neuter) is the only real eternal essence. Its manifestation, that is, its universal existence, is called Brahma; its manifestation on earth is called Vishnu and when it again dissolves itself it is called Siva. Therefore, the universe and everything which it is composed, the stars, the planets, the sun and the moon, the mountains, the wind and the sea, and all gods and goddesses and everything else are considered to be the comprehensible expression of the thought of the great Incomprehensible. The human soul has its origin in the Supreme Soul or Spirit "issuing from Brahma in innumerable sparks issue from a blazing fire," and all suffering and trouble come to us in proportion as we are ignorant of this fact. The student of Brahmanism is taught to hurt his living thing, to speak the truth, not to steal, to practice continence, to remain pure and content, to do penance and to cultivate indifference to all bodily pain. With wisdom and self-subjection will come a cleared understanding of our affinity to the all-wise cause; then will our souls attain their freedom from sin and limitation, for they are not born, neither do they die. Being of one substance with Brahma they are infinite, immortal, divine.

In spite of the fact that there are innumerable deities in the Hindu Pantheon and that the ignorant millions pray and sacrifice to them, it is probable that the intelligent, thinking Hindu perceives through the maze of mythology and superstition, the eternal self-existent Being, the source of all things and in whom are all things. The very fact that the Brahmins pray daily to the sun leads us to suppose that the more enlightened worshippers have adored, under the type of the visible sun, that divine light which alone can illuminate their intellects. The following is an extract from one of the books of Manu:

"Him some adore as present in fire; others in Manu lord of creatures; some as more distinctly present in Indra, others in pure air, others as the most high, eternal Spirit. Thus the man who perceives in his own soul, the Supreme Soul, present in all creatures, acquires equanimity towards them all, and shall be absorbed at last in the highest essence."

THE STORY TELLER

"Roosevelt was the first statesman to rebel at the notion of president-making by photography," says R. L. Dunn in Appleton's for September. "It happened at the Philadelphia convention, just after he had been nominated for vice-president, and was starting for the platform, his address in his hand, to make his speech of acceptance. I, who had adjusted my camera on three chair tops, so as to command a view of the scene, shouted:

"One moment, please—I want your picture!"

"Depew, Roosevelt, Leslie Ward and Odell halted. Roosevelt was highly incensed, and Platt, who was sitting near by, snickered aloud at his discomfiture.

"Don't you do it!" bellowed the vice-president-to-be.

"But I had already snapped my shutter. There was a great commotion at once. My camera was upset, and was tilted toward a man who shoved it off so that it grazed Mr. Roosevelt.

"Get that man out of here," he commanded, pointing at me, "or I won't speak."

"I was unceremoniously ducked under a platform and kept there for over an hour, so that I never got a picture of him in the throes of his oratorical acceptance. I amused myself, however, by cutting a hole through one of the planks with my pocketknife and making through the aperture plate after plate of the convention assembled."

"Curiously enough, four years later the camera was adopted as a means of exploiting this same rebellious Mr. Roosevelt, who had long before given the offending photographer of

"Sundown," replied his friend, smiling.

"Sundown, is it? Think of that, now!

"Don't the sun go down with a terrible bump in this country?"—Lippincott's.

Street Railway Journal, and has been found especially desirable with greasy or dirty connections as well as for soldering to iron. It is claimed that the glycerine prevents all rust, which plays havoc with many soldering fluids which contain muriatic acid.

Held Up

"Stop" shouted the man on the country road, holding up a warning hand. Muttering something about rural cops, the automobile obeyed.

"Turn around and come back to town with me," said the stranger. "You were going at least thirty-five miles an hour."

"You're a constable, I suppose," said the automobilist, with a covert sneer, when they had reached the village.

"Me?" replied the passenger. "No, I'm a farmer, and had to come in to town when all the teams were busy. Nice growing weather? Thanks. Good-by."

Ensuing comment is purposely omitted.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Served Him Right

A very absent-minded member of the French institute was reading the newspaper in the casino at Dellep the other day. He was absorbed by his reading, and with his left hand he unconsciously pushed the files of newspapers on the table. Beyond the papers was an inkstand, which at last the moving papers pushed over the side of the table. It fell on the trousers of a Paris banker, who was furious at the accident.

The absent-minded man offered his best excuse without appearing the banker's wrath, who shrieked that his new trousers were ruined.

"But, sir, I will cheerfully pay for them. Be good enough to give me your card, and I will send the money to your hotel."

"To my hotel, sir! I don't know you. I must instantly have the 30 francs these trousers cost."

The member of the Institute drew forth the 30 francs and handed them to the banker. Then he said:

Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

Gossip From Far and Near

The queen's plans for the autumn are not yet definitely settled, but her majesty hopes to spend some time at Balmoral, and to be present at the Braemar gathering.

It is sad news to hear that Dr. Joachim died in Berlin last week at the age of seventy-six. Dr. Joachim was by general consent the greatest classical violinist of his time—perhaps of all time.

General Sir Redvers and Lady Audley Buller celebrated their silver wedding on August 10th. Among numerous presents was one from their Devonshire tenantry, which consisted of a massive silver tray.

The king and queen of Spain are expected to pay a visit to the Emperor Francis Joseph at the end of September. The king and queen will spend some days in the Austrian capital and King Alfonso will shoot at Schloss Seewolitz.

The Princess Royal and the Duke of Fife, with the Princesses Alexandra and Maud, arrived at Euston from Oban, where they disembarked from the steam yacht Catania, in which they have been cruising on the Norwegian coast and the west coast of Scotland since the end of June.

The Bank of England has received from Mr. Andrew Carnegie the magnificent donation of £100,000, for King Edward's hospital fund for London. The gift is made unconditionally, and Mr. Carnegie expresses the desire that it should be used as seems best, adding, "The more strenuously for reform the better."

General Botha proposes that the largest diamond in the world, the "Cullinan" diamond, should be presented to the king. The gift is intended as a token of the Transvaal's loyalty, and their gratitude for the gift of responsible government. The koh-i-noor, the most famous of all diamonds, became the property of the late Queen Victoria in 1850, when the Punjab was annexed by the East India company. It is valued at £120,000.

The king meets the kaiser at Wilhelmsburg on the 14th inst., and on the following day the Emperor Francis Joseph at Ischl. It is again repeated in this connection that a Balkan understanding is to be discussed. The czar struck every one as looking ill and worn, and considerably aged since his previous visit, his face being much ill and his hair having become quite grey. He is unquestionably nervous, too. On the other hand, the kaiser was in good health and spirits, and very brown after his sea-cruise.

The demand for all kinds of reflective writings is now very small, and the vehicles for such writings are diminishing in number. The paying public of today want to be told how to do things, where to go, what to read, how to dress and behave, and how to keep strings in a string box; in short, how to do the things our parents did, every day of their lives, by common sense and mother wit. At the present moment the general public are quite indifferent to essays and poetry and every kind of pure literature.

During the past fortnight, in news I have heard from the Old Country, the kaiser commenced a series of international consultations with a most interesting meeting with the czar. The two monarchs met on the high seas, and their yachts were then directed back to Swinemunde, which is Prussian territory and on an island at the mouth of a big river. The two sovereigns were accompanied by their foreign ministers, and it is said that besides the position in Poland and the Baltic, the Balkans and the improvement of the Franco-German relations were discussed.

This is the time when the English holiday maker takes cheap trips to the continent. Unfortunately the English suddenly become fastidious about their food when they find themselves in a small foreign hotel. Yet at home they will exist on a dreary round of beef and mutton and indigestible puddings, yet make every sort of complaint at an excellent dinner of foreign chickens, tender and well cooked as they always, or nearly always, are. Yet again, when he returns home, he suddenly becomes unscrupulous about cooking. It is a most remarkable fact and needs explaining.

It is said that women have killed chivalry in men by showing how well they can dispense with it, and how very capable they are of taking care of themselves. The latest advocate of the old theory is Lady Mountmorus, who only alters it by substituting for "killed" "cruelly and basely slain." It would be interesting to collect some definitions of the word chivalry from the fair writers who sing dirges over its corpse. Men may—and I dare assert many of them do, feel as chivalrously towards women as the knights of old, but conduct is changed by changing circumstances.

Cowes week was ushered in with a burst of summer weather. The king and queen had with them on board the Victoria and Albert, Princess Victoria, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Edward of Wales. Sunday afternoon was given up to visiting, and people went to and fro all day to the royal yacht to sign their names. A large royal party landed from the Victoria and Albert, and paid a visit to the royal naval college at Osborne, after which a visit was paid to Princess Henry of Battenberg. The king drove with the queen, who looked charming in a pale grey cloth dress and a large black hat trimmed with black and pink roses.

Whatever may be said about Miss Marlowe—and people have been known to say things—it cannot be laid to her charge that she does not provide the journalist "copy." The lady throws out more debatable ideas in one article of her invective than most of us can bring to the surface in a lifetime. Even Mr. James Douglas, by no means deficient in ideas, himself preached from a "M. A. P.," and tells us that he agrees with the Stratford-

on-Avon prophetess's indictment that the attitude of the ordinary man towards the ordinary woman is that of a cad, because the ordinary man regards woman as an inferior being. Man should be compelled, according to the Douglas-Corelli gospel, to treat woman as an equal and to pay her wages for the work she does for him. To a logical man the two things contradict each other, as in my humble opinion (not worth much, I grant you), one does not usually pay wages to one's equal.

It is hard to believe that his majesty the king is in his 65th year when we think of the remarkable energy he displays. The scope of his majesty's activity may best be gathered from a brief resume of the year's events. Among the country houses he visited are Chatsworth, Rangemore, Burton-on-Trent, Holkham Hall, Hall Barn, Beaconsfield, Moulton Paddock, Reigate Priory, and Nineham Court. The town functions have included three levees, four courts, a state ball at Devonshire House, five visits to the opera, and many evenings at the theatre, visits to the Royal Military tournament, and the Horse Show, opening of parliament, South African exhibition, New Bailey, now War Offices, University college, school at Hampstead, Union Jack club, Royal Agricultural Society's show, and unveiling the Duke of Cambridge's statue. Among the visitors received by his majesty have been the Colonial Premiers, the King and Queen of Denmark, the King of Siam, Prince Fushimi, Prince Andrew of Greece, the Duke of Abruzzi, and the Persian special embassy. The king has also found time to attend the races at Newmarket, Hurst Park, Kempton Park, Epsom, Ascot, Sandown, Leopardsdown, and Goodwood. In addition to the visits to Wales and Ireland, the King, during his journeys abroad, traveled several thousand miles, met the Kings of Spain and Italy, and visited Paris, Blarritz, Toulon, Cartagena, Malta, Gaeta, Naples, and Palermo. Now the King is in Marienbad, enjoying a well earned rest.

Fashion's Fancies

In baby fashions there is little change from year to year, except in the matter of ever increasing daintiness of handiwork and added conveniences for the baby basket. In a usual way baby is kept in neat little slips unless visitors are expected, or there is no limit to laundry expenses. But, of course, for special occasions several fine frocks should be included among the layette. Here is an unlimited opportunity for fine sewing, for machine-made baby clothes certainly are not so appropriate as when clever fingers do the work. Blind embroidery is lovely for baby clothes; so is fine Hamburg, and the very narrowest Valenciennes. Other fabrics are not sufficiently delicate for baby finery. For bigger children ready-made underwear is attracting much attention, and a great deal of trade these days in the best shops. Mothers, who formerly had all these garments made at home, are attracted to the dainty lingerie for their small people, which so closely resembles their own in construction and trimming. A feature of the small girl's petticoat is the dust ruffle, acting as a protection for the lace or embroidery trimmings, which, by reason of the length of the skirt, very often comes in contact with the hose supporters, and is torn. Older girls wearing longer dresses than those which come just below the turn of the knee, are very apt to destroy the petticoat trimmings with the heel of their shoes, unless the dust ruffle is used. Pique is still extensively used for children's dresses of the pinny and Russian blouse style. Even the staple linens have been forced aside by these fabrics, which in the now crocheted weave are particularly attractive. Pique does not wrinkle like linen, and this in itself is quite enough to give them prestige as material for children's wear. For the little ones about three years old and upwards, the knitted combination garments are being much used. The little pantaloons are finished with a dainty lace ruffl, and these garments are not only vastly more comfortable for the small growing bodies, but they represent a saving of labor every mother will be quick to appreciate.

Gingham dresses for schoolgirls in vari-colored checks or plaids can be made unusually attractive by hand-embroidering scallops with a button-hole stitch round the edge of the cut-out neck of the pinny dresses; also the armhole Russian blouse dresses, trimmed in this manner, are particularly effective.

There are three new leather belts, all of which are attractive, and each of which is particularly becoming to a certain style of beauty.

For the stout figure whose waist-line is of a size to cause some uneasiness, the most becoming belt is the very narrow straight belt, which is made of patent leather in brown, black, green or blue, in suede, morocco or kid. The buckles for these belts may be as expensive as one likes; but, perhaps, nothing after all is prettier than the buckle of gilt, silver or pearl, no larger than the width of the belt, and round or oval in shape. A mother-of-pearl buckle looks well in the summer either in black or brown belts.

For the very slender woman, who can stand any amount of material round her waist without looking "bunchy," the belts of kid made with deep folds, are both pretty and becoming. The kid in these belts is so soft that they take the shape of the figure most beautifully. They are quite wide, growing somewhat narrower in front, and with a single deep fold, the correct creasing of which makes them suitable to almost any figure.

Tomatoes, grapes, peaches, plums, and melons are the late summer's preparation for winter beauty. They have a wonderful effect towards clearing the skin and imparting general vitality and good looks. Pineapple is an excellent antiseptic for all impurities, wherever it finds them.

In the gentle art of beauty, walking plays a most important part. No matter how pretty a woman may be, if she does not move her feet and limbs rhythmically, she cannot hope to look attractive when her skirt is raised to show her ankles.

All the world's a stage, but the parts are cast haphazard.

a slow but sure tendency to dispense with that delightful idea of the low clip in front and the high empire back. The belt may be any width, according to the wearer, but it seems quite safe to predict that autumn styles are going to have a bodice and skirt all to themselves, and neither is to be allowed to poach on the other's preserves.

A woman going on a visit with now, smart clothes, should remember how necessary it is to know how to pack a trunk; otherwise her clothes will not look their freshest and best at the end of her journey. Method, care, and plenty of tissue paper are requisites. Every article should be brushed thoroughly, and do any slight mending that may be needed, and have plenty of white tissue paper at hand. Put in the bottom of the trunk all the things which will not be injured or creased. Fill the shoes and slippers with tissue paper, so that they may not be pressed out of shape. Cover the lower layer

The Old Story

By the Rev. J. S. Vaughan.

A boy,
A maid,
A shady glade.

A lover's walk,
Delightful talk.

A wedding ring,
Bells ding,
Dong Ding!

A score of years
Midst hopes
And fears.

Then:
Gravestones two,
Beneath the yew.

Both soar above
Where all is love.

arrangement of light, though it is well to have plenty of sunlight from windows on more than one side, is it must be remembered that sunlight, besides giving a cheerful aspect to the room, has the effect of vitalizing the air and killing the germs.

Some of the chubby little cherubs who make the nursery *ps-echo* with their noise, may be under the impression that the games in which they take part have not long been invented, and in fact, were thought of for their special benefit; whereas, it they would know the truth of the matter, those same pastimes, instead of belonging only to the present time, were indulged in by many other merry little folks, many hundreds—perhaps thousands—of years ago. This is what a grave and learned grown-up person tells us. It is strange how universal are certain of the children's games, Asiatic and African and Indian boys and girls having for their moments of recreation modes of enjoyment almost exactly similar to those that are common to the countries of Europe. The antiquity, too, of many of these games is beyond question. Greek authors speak of them, while excavators in the oldest countries have brought to light playthings that differ but little from those that are used today. The babies of the ancient Greeks had their rattles and colored balls, and the boys and girls of old Athens had their skipping ropes and kites. Hide and seek was a favorite sport, too, with them. They also played "Blind Man's buff," also "Ducks and drakes," and "Tug-of-war," and "Leap-frog," and almost every other sport that our children make their own. Truly there

this pure gradually into the mayonnaise sauce, add the cream. Aspic jelly anchovy sauce, tarragon vinegar, pepper, salt, caster sugar, one lemon and two sherricks.

Fillet the sole, divide each fillet into two pieces, tie them into neat rolls, place on a buttered tin, cover with greased paper, and bake until cooked. Remove each roll carefully on to a dish, take away the string, and pour over the following sauce; peel small cucumber, cut it into pieces, cook until tender in salted water, strain, rub through a hair sieve. When cold stir this puree gradually into the mayonnaise sauce, add the cream. Aspic jelly anchovy sauce, tarragon vinegar, pepper, salt, caster sugar, one lemon and two sherricks.

Mayonnaise of Eggs—Required: Four

or five eggs, two lemons, one tomato,

a little gelatine, a little mayonnaise, cause, capers.

Boil till hard, sufficient eggs to allow one to each guest, and put into cold water. Wash and wipe dry, two

firm crisp lettuce, then place in a bowl, add some sliced tomato and a little chopped tarragon. Cut egg in half lengthwise, with a very sharp knife, and arrange in a circle on the salad. Pour over this a thick mayonnaise sauce with dissolved gelatine in it. Garnish alternately with chopped white of egg, lobster coral and chopped capers. To make the sauce really good it must have the oil added slowly to the raw egg and be stirred till it is as thick as butter before anything else is added.

Chandfroid of Fowl—Required: Re-

mainds of a cooked fowl, rich sauce, a

little gelatine, one gill of aspic jelly,

Cut up the remains of a fowl into neat

joints and remove all skin and super-

fluous bone. Have ready some rich

white sauce in which a little gelatine

has been dissolved. Coat each piece

of chicken in the sauce, and arrange

on a dish. Garnish with aspic jelly

chopped small and decorate to taste.

Barley Soup—

Cut up 2 lbs. shin of beef and put

into three and a quarter pints of wa-

ter, with 1-2 lb. of pearl barley, six

boiled and mashed potatoes, and four

onions cut into slices, season with salt

and pepper and a little parsley, and

simmer gently for four hours.

Mince Mould—

Take one-lb. of lean beef and put

through the mincing machine. Add a

couple of mushrooms, two onions chop-

ped fine and 2 ounces of breadcrumbs

and mix all together with one dessert

spoonful of Worcester sauce and a

teaspoonful of beef extract dissolved

in a teacupful of boiling water. Butter

a mould thickly, put in the mixture

pressing well down, cover the mould

with a plate and stand in a baking pan

of water placed in a moderate oven.

Bake for an hour, turn out carefully,

and serve with tomato sauce.

Chocolate Loaf—Take a stale loaf,

cut away the crust and soak in a pint

of milk until soft. Pour away

the water and add a cupful of

chocolate and a cupful of

coffee and mix well. Add a

cupful of sugar and a cupful of

cream and mix well. Turn the

loaf into a buttered mould and

put into a moderate oven.

Passing Ideas

There are many people who fancy

so long as a joint is cut up, it matters

but little how it is done, and have a

notion that any attempt at choice

carving are so much waste of time and

energy. But no greater mistake was

ever made. Not only is the joint that

is nicely divided twice as good, as its

clumsily cut up brother, but it will

also go twice as far as another of si-

similar weight and size, which has been

unskillfully partitioned. It is true that

skill in carving depends to a certain

extent upon two natural gifts of the

carver, viz.: a true eye and a careful

and skilful hand, but there are few

people

THE SIMPLE LIFE

Bush Fruits—Cultivation, Diseases and Remedies—Article I.

By W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist of the Dominion Central Experimental Farm

THE Currant

The currant is not so generally used in Canada as some other fruits, as few persons care for them when eaten raw, and when cooked they are usually made into jelly and consumed by only a comparatively small proportion of the people. In the colder parts of Canada where other fruits do not succeed well the currant is more popular, and is used much more generally. It is a wholesome and refreshing fruit and deserves much more attention than it gets at the present time.

The cultivated varieties of the black currant are derived from *Ribes nigrum*, a native of the northern parts of America, Europe and Asia.

The currant is not known to have been under cultivation before the middle of the sixteenth century. It is not mentioned by any of the ancient writers who wrote about fruit, and was evidently not known by the Romans.

The currant does not vary so much when grown from seed as most cultivated fruits, and being so easily propagated from cuttings it has not been improved so much as it otherwise would have been. Moreover, size in currants was not of great importance until recent years, when competition in marketing has become keener. It is only during the past fifty or sixty years that many new varieties were introduced. At the beginning of the nineteenth century few named sorts were recognized in England, the currant being generally known simply under the names black, red and white.

Being natives of the north, most varieties of currants succeed over a wide territory in Canada, and for this reason they are among the best fruits for planting, and being easy of propagation and cultivation there is nothing to prevent anyone who has room enough for a few bushes from growing them for home use.

Propagation.

The usual method of propagating currants is by means of cuttings. These root very readily and good plants are obtained after one season's growth. The best time to make the cuttings is in the autumn, as currants begin to grow very early in the spring, and once the buds have swollen they cannot be rooted successfully. Wood of the current season's growth is used. This may be cut early in the autumn as soon as the wood has ripened, at Ottawa from the end of August to the middle of September being a good time. They should be cut in as long pieces as possible to save time in the field, and put in a cool, moist cellar or buried in sand. If the cuttings can be made at once it is best to do so. These are made by cutting the wood into pieces each about eight inches long, although an inch or two more or less is not of much consequence. The base of the cutting should be made with a square cut just below the last bud. There should be at least half an inch of wood left above the top bud of each cutting, as there should be a strong growth from the upper bud, and if the wood is cut too close it is liable to be weakened. A sloping cut is best for the upper cut, as it will shed rain, but this is not important. When made, the cuttings should be planted at once, which is usually the best plan, or heeled in. If heeled in they should be tied in bundles and buried upside down in warm, well-drained soil, with about three inches of soil over them. The object of burying them upside down is that by this method the bases of the cuttings will be nearer the surface where the soil is warmer and there is more air, and they will callus quicker than if they were farther down. The cuttings should callus well in a few weeks, and they may be planted outside if thought advisable. Cuttings may be kept in good condition over winter by heeling in or burying in sand in a cool cellar, or after callusing under a few inches of soil outside they may be left there over winter if covered with four to five more inches of soil to prevent their drying out. Good results are obtained with the least trouble by planting the cuttings in nursery rows as soon as they are made. The soil should be prepared and should be selected where water will not lie. Furrows are opened three feet apart and deep enough so that the top bud or at most two buds will be above ground. The cuttings are placed about six inches apart on the smooth side of the furrows and soil thrown in and tramped well about them. Where only a small number are to be planted a trench may be opened with a spade. It is important to have most of the cuttings below ground, as more roots will be made and the plants will be stronger. There would also be danger of the cuttings drying up before rooting if too much of the wood is exposed. If the season is favorable the cuttings should callus well and even throw out a few roots by winter. Where there is little snow in winter it is good practice to cover the tops of the cuttings with about two inches of soil, which will be a good protection to them. This soil should be raked off in spring. In the spring cultivation should be begun early and kept up regularly during the summer to conserve moisture and favor rooting and the development of the bushes. By autumn they should be large enough to transplant to the field.

In Great Britain and Europe currants are often grown in tree form, and are prevented from throwing up shoots from below ground by removing all the buds of the cuttings except the top one before planting in the nursery. This system is not recommended for this country as it has been found by experience that snow breaks down currants grown in this way, and where borers are troublesome it is not wise to depend on one main stem.

Most of the cultivated varieties of currants have originated as natural seedlings, little artificial crossing having been done with this fruit. Currants grow readily from seeds, and it is easy to get new varieties in this way. The seeds are washed out of the ripe fruit, and after drying, may either be sown at once or mixed with sand and kept over winter in a cool, dry place and sown very early in the spring. The seeds should not be sown deep, from one-quarter to one-half an inch being sufficient. If sown very deep they will not germinate. The young plants may be transplanted

from the seed bed to the open in the autumn of the first year if large enough, but if the plants are very small they may be let grow another season, when they should be planted out at least four or five feet apart, so as to give them room enough to fruit for several seasons, in order that their relative merits may be learned. It intended to remain permanently the plants should be at least six by five feet apart. The bushes should begin to bear fruit the second or third year after planting out. Each bush will be a new variety, as cultivated fruits do not come true from seed. If a seedling is considered promising it may be propagated or increased by cuttings, as already described.

The Soil and Its Preparation.

Currants should be planted in rich soil in order to get the best results. The soil should also be cool as the currant is a moisture-loving bush. The currant roots near the surface, hence if the soil is hot and dry the crop will suffer. If the soil is not as good as it might be it should receive a good dressing of manure before planting, which should be well worked into the soil, the latter being thoroughly pulverized before planting is done. A northern exposure is to be preferred, as in such a situation the currants are not so likely to suffer in a dry time.

Planting.

The best time to plant currants is in the autumn. If planted in the spring they will probably have sprouted somewhat before planting, and on this account their growth the first season will be checked. When the soil is in good condition, currants, especially the black varieties, make strong growth, and the bushes reach a large size, hence it is best to give them plenty of space as they will do better and are easier picked than if crowded. Six by five feet is a good distance to plant. If planted closer, especially in good soil, the bushes become very crowded before it is time to renew the plantation. Strong one-year old plants are the best, but two-year old plants are better than poorly rooted yearlings. It is better to err on the side of planting a little deeper than is necessary than to plant too shallow. A good rule to follow is to set the plants at least an inch deeper than they were in the nursery. The soil should be well tramped about the young plant so that there will be no danger of it drying out. After planting, the soil should be levelled and the surface loosened to help retain moisture.

Cultivation.

As the currant, to do well, must have a good supply of moisture, cultivation should be begun soon after planting, and the surface soil kept loose during the summer. While the plants are young the cultivation may be fairly deep in the middle of the rows, but when the roots begin to extend across the rows, cultivation should be quite shallow, as many of the roots are quite near the surface.

Fertilizers.

After the first application of manure, no more should be necessary until the plants begin to fruit, unless other crops are grown between, when a summer top dressing of well-rotted barnyard manure is desirable. Where only a light application of manure is given, the addition of two or three bushels of potash should be very beneficial. Wood ashes also would make a good fertilizer with barnyard manure. There is little danger of giving the currant too much fertilizer. Unfortunately, it is usually the other way, this fruit being often very much neglected.

Pruning.

The black and red currants bear most of their fruit on wood of different ages, hence the pruning of one is little different from the other. The black currant bears most of its fruit on wood of the previous season's growth, hence it is important to always have a plentiful supply of one-year old healthy wood; the red and white currant produce their fruit on spurs which develop from the wood two or more years of age, hence it is important in pruning red and white currants to have a liberal supply of wood two years and older, but as the fruit on the very old wood is not so good as that on the younger, it is best to depend largely on two and three year old wood to bear fruit. A little pruning may be necessary at end of the first season after planting in order to begin to get the bush into shape. From six to eight main stems will grow, with their side branches well, when properly distributed, bearing a good crop of fruit. Future pruning should be done with the aim of having from six to eight main branches each season and a few others coming on to take their places. By judicious annual pruning the bush can be kept sufficiently open to admit light and sunshine. A good rule is to not have any of the branches more than three years of age, as if kept down to this limit the wood will be healthier, stronger growth will be made and the fruit will be better.

When to Renew the Plantation.

A currant plantation will bear a great many good crops if well cared for, but if neglected the bushes lose their vigor in a few years. The grower will have to decide when to renew the plantation by the appearance of the bushes, but as a currant plantation can be renewed at comparatively little labor it is best to have new bushes coming on before the old ones show signs of weakness. At least six good crops may be removed with fair treatment, and ten or more can be obtained if the bushes are in rich soil and well cared for. Where one has only a few bushes for home use they may be reinvigorated by cutting them down to the ground in alternate years, and thus obtaining a fresh supply of vigorous young wood.

Yield of Currants.

The red currant is one of the most regular bearing of all fruits, and as it is naturally productive the average yield should be large. Bailey, in the Horticultural Rule Book, puts the average yield at 100 bushels per acre. Card, in his book on Bush Fruits, makes it 100 to 150 bushels per acre. At the Central Experimental Farm the Rankins Red, the largest yielder, averaged for the past four years at

the rate of 8,107 pounds, or over 200 bushels per acre. The Red Dutch averaged at the rate of 7,335 pounds per acre or over 183 bushels. The largest yield from red currants obtained at the Central Experimental Farm was in 1900, when six bushes of the Red Dutch currant yielded 73 pounds 15 ounces of fruit. The bushes were 65 feet apart. This means a yield at the rate of 17,892 pounds per acre, or at 144 pounds per bushel, 447 bushels 12 pounds per acre. The same variety in 1905, in new plantation, yielded 55½ pounds from six bushes, or at the rate of 13,451 pounds per acre, or 335 bushels 31 pounds. These are very large yields, and while half of this

they have not proved so productive, hence they have been referred to as distinct.

Red Varieties.

Admirable—A medium grower; unproductive here. Resembles Fay. Bush breaks easily.

Bonwell—A medium, rather spreading grower; moderately productive. Fruit small in medium bunches about half filled; bright scarlet; acid; medium quality. Season medium. This is one of the most productive currants.

Defiance—A medium grower; resembling the Fay. Unproductive here.

De La Rochezoz—A very strong, upright grower; unproductive. Fruit uneven in size, small to above medium, in bunches of medium length, averaging only about half filled; bright scarlet; acid; medium quality. Season medium. Not desirable.

Champagne Red—A medium grower; unproductive here. Resembles Cherry, supposed to have been polished by White Grape. A medium grower, not productive here, as most of the fruit buds are killed. Moderately productive elsewhere.

Fay—Originated by Dr. Wm. Saunders. A medium grower, not very productive. Fruit of medium size in bunches of medium length; bright scarlet; briskly subacid of pleasant flavor; good quality. Season medium. A good currant resembling Red Grape.

New Red Dutch—A medium, fairly upright grower; productive. Fruit medium to large in long, well filled bunches; bright scarlet; pleasantly acid; quality above medium. Season medium. A good variety. Said by some to be the same as Red Dutch, but is a larger currant as grown here.

North Star—Introduced by the J. E. Ell Nursery Co., Lake City, Minn. A chance seedling. A strong, upright grower; productive. Fruit small to medium in medium sized bunches about half filled; bright scarlet; acid; medium quality. Season medium. Fruit buds too tender at Ottawa. Bushes also break easily. Not desirable in the north.

Fertile d'Angers—Resembles Versailles, of which it is said to be a synonym.

Franco-German—A very strong, upright grower; productive. Fruit medium to above medium in size, mostly above medium, in long, well filled bunches; rather pale scarlet; acid; medium quality; season late. Quite distinct from most varieties in foliage and habit of bush. Resembles Prince Albert somewhat. A promising late sort.

Goliath—A strong, moderately upright grower, productive. Fruit of medium size in bunches of medium length, about three-quarters filled; bright scarlet; acid; medium quality. Season medium. Said to be a synonym of Victoria, but fruit does not average as large as that variety here.

Greenfield—Originated by S. Greenfield, Ottawa East, Ont.—A strong, moderately spreading grower; productive. Fruit medium to above medium in size in well filled bunches; bright scarlet; pleasantly acid; medium quality. Season late. A good variety for lengthening the season.

Pomona—Introduced by Albertson & Hobbs, Bridgeport, Ind. A medium, rather spreading grower; productive. Fruit medium to above medium in size in long, well filled bunches; deep scarlet; acid; medium quality. Season medium. A productive variety, but not large enough to be desirable.

Perfection—Originated by Charles G. Hooker, Rochester, N. Y. A cross between Fay and White Grape. This variety is being grown at Ottawa, but has not been tested long enough to judge of its relative merits. It has long fruit clusters and the fruit is large. It is a promising variety.

White Dutch—A medium grower; moderately spreading grower; rather unproductive. Fruit small to medium in size in well filled bunches; yellow white; pleasantly acid. Season medium.

White Gondouin—A strong, upright grower; unproductive here, but reported productive elsewhere. Fruit small to medium in medium bunches about half filled; yellow; briskly subacid; with a pleasant flavor; good quality. Season medium.

White Imperial—A spreading, medium grower; moderately productive. Fruit above medium to large in medium sized well filled bunches; bright scarlet; acid; medium quality. Season medium. A well known variety. Much like Victoria, but smaller as grown here. Said to be the same as Victoria.

Ruby Castle—A strong, moderately spreading grower; productive. Fruit small to medium in medium to long, well filled bunches; bright scarlet; acid; medium quality. Season medium. This is a desirable variety, the fruit averaging a good size.

Prince Albert—A strong, upright grower; moderately productive. Fruit medium to above medium size in long, well filled bunches; bright scarlet; acid; medium quality. Season medium. A good variety for lengthening the season.

Ruby Castle—A strong, moderately spreading grower; productive. Fruit small to medium in medium to long, well filled bunches; bright scarlet; acid; medium quality. Season medium. A well known variety. Much like Victoria, but smaller as grown here. Said to be the same as Victoria.

Rankins Red—A strong, upright grower. The most productive variety tried here during the past four years.

Fruit small to medium, mostly medium, in medium to long, well filled bunches; bright scarlet; acid; medium quality. Season medium. Not sufficiently productive. Said to be the same as Ruby Castle and Victoria.

La Conde—A strong, moderately spreading grower; fairly productive. Fruit medium to above medium in size in medium, well filled bunches; bright scarlet; acid; medium quality. This variety averages well in size and is a good cropper, although not as productive as some others.

Houghton Castle—A moderately vigorous, spreading grower; moderately productive. Fruit in well filled bunches of medium length, about three-quarters filled; bright scarlet; acid; medium quality. Season medium. Said to be a synonym of Victoria, but fruit does not average as large as that variety here.

Greenfield—Originated by S. Greenfield, Ottawa East, Ont.—A strong, moderately spreading grower; productive. Fruit medium to above medium in size in well filled bunches; bright scarlet; acid; medium quality. Season late. A good variety for lengthening the season.

Red Cross—Originated with Jacob Moore, Attica, N. Y. A cross between Cherry and White Grape. This variety was omitted in the plantation at Ottawa. The following description was made by A. W. Peart, Burlington, Ont. Small Fruit Experimenter: Bush spreading, moderately vigorous, hardy and productive; leaves light green; bunch short and compact; berry red, medium to large ½ to 1 inch, firm, sprightly subacid. Season medium. Yield 4 pounds.

Red Dutch—A strong, moderately spreading grower; very productive. Fruit small to medium in long, well filled bunches; bright scarlet; acid; medium quality. Season medium. One of the most productive, hence where mere quantity is desired, one of the best.

Red English—A strong, upright grower; productive. Fruit medium to above medium in bunches of medium length and well filled; bright scarlet; acid; medium quality. Season medium. A promising variety.

Red Grape—A strong, upright grower; productive. Fruit medium to large, in bunches of medium length, usually not more than half filled; scarlet; acid; quality above medium. Season medium. Much like London Red.

Redpath Ruby—A medium grower. Fruit medium to large; scarlet; acid; quality above medium. Not in bearing long enough to make fair comparison with others. Promising.

Ribes Striatum—A very strong, upright grower; productive. Fruit of medium size in medium to long bunches, about one-half filled; yellow, striped and suffused with red; very acid; quality below medium. Season late. Not desirable.

Ringens—A medium grower, quite spreading; unproductive. Fruit medium to above medium size in long, well filled bunches; scarlet, paler yellow; subacid. The fruit averages larger than some others.

White Kaiser—A strong, upright grower; not very productive. Fruit medium to large in medium to large bunches, about three-quarters filled; pale yellow; subacid, of a pleasant flavor; good quality. Season medium. Better in quality than most.

one-half filled; pale yellow; briskly subacid; quality good, better than most. Season medium.

Evatt Nova—A medium, upright grower; moderately productive. Fruit above medium to large in long, well filled bunches; pale yellow; acid; medium in quality. Season medium. One of the best looking white varieties.

Large White—A strong, upright grower; productive. Fruit medium to large in medium to long bunches, about one-half filled; pale yellow; briskly subacid; quality above medium, better than most. Season early. One of the best.

Large White Brandenburg—A moderately upright, medium grower; fairly productive. Fruit above medium to large in size in long bunches, usually about half filled; yellow; briskly subacid; with a pleasant flavor; good quality. This is one of the largest white varieties.

Wentworth Levathan—A strong, upright grower; productive. Fruit above medium to large in medium to long bunches, about one-half to one-third filled; yellow; medium; pale yellow; subacid, with a pleasant flavor; good quality. Season early.

White Cherry—A strong, upright grower; the most productive white currant tested here. Fruit above medium size in well filled bunches of medium length; pale yellow; acid; or medium quality. Season early.

White Gondouin—A medium grower; moderately spreading grower; rather unproductive. Fruit small to medium in size in medium bunches about two-thirds filled; yellow; pale yellow; subacid; with a pleasant flavor; good quality. Season medium.

White Imperial—A spreading, medium grower; unproductive here, but reported productive elsewhere. Fruit small to medium in medium bunches about two-thirds filled; yellow; pale yellow; subacid, of a pleasant flavor; good quality. Season medium.

White Kaiser—A strong, upright grower; the most productive. Fruit medium to large in medium to large bunches, about three-quarters filled; pale yellow; subacid, of a pleasant flavor; good quality. Season medium.

White Imperial—A spreading, medium grower; moderately productive. Fruit above medium to large in medium sized well filled bunches; pale yellow; medium; quality good. Fruit averages larger than some others.

White Kaiser—A strong, upright grower; not very productive. Fruit medium to large in medium to large bunches, about three-quarters filled; pale yellow; subacid, of a pleasant flavor; good quality. Season medium. Better in quality than most.

DISEASES OF THE CURRANT

The currant is affected by very few diseases



THE SIMPLE LIFE



THE HOME GARDEN

SEEDLING PINKS

These beautiful flowers are rarely seen in our gardens. We have masses of them in a mixed border, and they are, at the time of writing, a sea of soft misty coloring; a warm fragrance is poured from them, a fragrance that scents the summer wind as no other flower does at this season. We hear much of the ordinary kinds, of the Mrs. Sinkins, Her Majesty and others, all worthy garden flowers; but they have not the same charm, at any rate to the writer, as the seedlings, which give a wonderful variety of form. We have just picked a flower of each, the lily-flowered colors white, rose and crimson. Some are double, and, it must be confessed, burst their calyxes in a most unhappy way; but one seems to forget all this in contemplation of the billowy cloud of color which comes from the neat tufted glaucous colored growth. One variety is rich rose pink, with a dark crimson ring in the centre and fringed petals, another almost white, with deeply-cut edges, and we might thus describe twenty variations, all beautiful in their way. It is astonishing how vigorous the growth is, neither frost, heat, drought, nor excessive rain checking the appearing of these pretty flowers. We went over the border last autumn and found a crowd of seedlings, little neat tufts, which we transferred to other positions in the garden. These are in bloom, but are not so strong, of course, as the older plants. One may strike cuttings with the greatest ease at this season. Choose the growths which have not flowered, if it is possible to find them, cut each just beneath a joint, remove the lower leaves to give a clear stem for insertion in the soil, and place in some part of the garden where they will not be forgotten. There they will soon root, and may go to the place they are to adorn in autumn. Seeds come forth abundantly. We have never seen plants seed so freely; they sow themselves, as already stated, and in this way the variety in form and coloring is increased. They are a joy for weeks in the summer.

Propagating the Pink

A correspondent writes: "One of the most prized of garden flowers is the double-flowered pink, and it is one which almost every amateur delights to have in quantity, whether for edgings or for beds. Too frequently the plants are permitted to grow into a large tuft or bordering, and only when they become ragged is any attempt made to produce a neater or more vigorous group. Those who would increase their quantity of plants and improve their vigor also, should make a start at once by putting in a batch of cuttings. The florists usually rely upon what are termed 'pippings,' i.e., the points of the shoots about 3 inches long and pulled out by a sharp upward movement. These make excellent plants. Quite as good a way, or possibly a better one for the amateur, is to take some cuttings by the 'heel,' selecting the young shoots of the present year and stripping them from the main stem with the 'heel' attached. Plenty of cuttings of this character are available as soon as the flowering is over, and those 4 inches long will do well. By inserting these cuttings in a cold frame in sandy soil they form roots in about a month, and make compact little plants for going to their permanent quarters in early autumn. These freshly-rooted plants are superior in every way to those divided up; it is surprising the 'cutting' method of propagation has not been adopted before."—Country Life.

SWEET WILLIAMS

The old-world Sweet William, which we loved to see with the white pinks and moss roses in the garden of boyhood days, has undergone a change, and we seldom find the speckled flowers and those of a color more quaint than beautiful in the borders of today. We must confess that the remarkable selections made possible now through the untiring efforts of amateurs and others are more to be commended than those of the days gone by. Three forms selected by Messrs. Sutton & Sons of Reading are garden flowers of the greatest importance for effect. One is Pink Beauty, which we have described on a former occasion, and grows in popularity as its bewitching colors become better known; it is a true pink, not perhaps constant, but growing in interest through the gradations of shade from the softest pink, almost white, to a depth that approaches crimson. A characteristic of this class, too, is the length of time the plants remain in bloom. They have been flowering in the garden of the writer for several weeks, and it will be long before the last flush has died from the vigorous, healthy tufts which have imparted to the border's glow of rose and pink. Then there is a group called Sutton's Scarlet, which is more remarkable still than Pink Beauty. There is no doubt about the merits of this striking selection; the flower is pure scarlet and variegates little in color, a large group such as we saw recently giving the impression at a distance of a scarlet cloud, as if a bit of summer sunset had fallen from above. We recommend these two forms of Sweet William for bold grouping in the border or even by themselves; they are among the most striking of summer flowers. Of the dark crimson variety all we can say is, "Plant it more." It is better known than the pink Sweet Williams, but seldom seen in masses, the only way of planting to gain a rich picture of color.—Country Life.

the varieties named respectively roseum and superbum, which are good garden plants. The flowers are remarkably bright in color, as freely produced as in the type, and the growth attains about the same height. When planting a pond or lake-side the variety superbum, in particular, should be grown in abundance, the great point being to keep the growth from overshadowing more weakly subjects. The Loosestrifes possess great vigor, and soon assert themselves in a way other plants do not enjoy.

Geranium armenium.—The true geranium must not be confused with the plants known in ordinary gardens as "Geraniums." These are hybrids, and not hardy; but the true geraniums, of which geranium armenium is one of the most beautiful, are border plants of the highest importance in creating great masses of color. We were in a garden of old-fashioned flowers recently, and the plant that attracted our attention most was this geranium, every leaf almost hidden beneath the big purple petals. It grows quickly, and when the growth becomes at all matted it should be divided in late September. Such tufts soon develop, and rival the parent plant in size and vigor.

Delphinium consolida.—We referred last year to the fresh blue coloring of this annual larkspur, and a number of self-sown seedlings in bloom at the present time again recall its charm. It is flowering between the posts of a rose-covered pergola, and the soft shades of the roses are in delightful harmony with the clear blue of the larkspur. The plants are quite 2 feet in height, and the feathery, clear green foliage is attractive even without the flowers. Seed may be sown in spring, but, as mentioned, it sows itself; such seedlings seem stronger than those sown in the usual way.

A Giant Seakale.—We wish plants of the character of the giant seakale (*Crambe cordifolia*) were more planted in English gardens; but they must have ample space to develop their leaves and flower spikes. An immense plant we noticed in bloom recently; it was about 6 feet in height, and the wavy leaves were fully 18 inches across and almost hidden by the cloud of flowers, which spread out and then fall over, a veil of purest white. It is a plant for the wild garden or fringe of woodland, and is a success in shade. Any soil seems to suit it, and if an increase of stock is desired this is best accomplished by dividing the roots when growth begins in spring.—Country Life.

THINNING FRUIT

It pays to go through the orchard and thin out overloaded trees, more especially young ones. To allow a fruit tree to bear excessively one year is almost certain to result in little or no yield from it the next. The second year after, having recovered its vigor, it will, in all probability, again bear to excess. Thus, the habit of alternate bearing, to which many varieties are predisposed, becomes established or confirmed in the young trees. One year it bears so heavily that the specimens are inferior. The next it bears scarcely anything. The most vexatious feature about it is that the "off year" is liable to be one of scarcity and high prices. Even if this were not the case, it would still pay to take precautions to prevent the alternate-bearing habit.

But there are also good and sufficient reasons for thinning a heavy setting on mature trees. It taxes a tree far more to produce seed than fruit flesh. Thus, the attempt to mature an excessive number of fruits wastes the vigor of the tree, without producing as much edible fruit as would be grown if the fruit were thinned, while the small size, defective form (due to insect and fungus attack), and generally inferior quality, render the fruit far less valuable, whether intended for domestic use or for market.

In thinning, pull first any imperfect specimens, particularly those which are diseased or affected by insects. After this, thin out any branches or clusters to about one-half what seems proper set. By the time the fruit is matured, it will be found quite thick enough.

Thinning apple trees will destroy large numbers of the codling moth. When plums and cherries are thinned, large numbers of curculio are destroyed; and, in the case of any fruit, thinning out thick clusters is one of the best means of insurance against rot.

It must be acknowledged that comparatively few fruit-growers practice thinning, but then, many are likewise indifferent about spraying, although there can be no question as to the practicability of this operation. Larvae will be pleased by some, but high wages are paid, not by large numbers of inferior fruit in glut season, but by regular crops of choice quality year after year. We are convinced that a careful trial of judicious thinning will convert almost any grower to the practice, and are pleased to see that no less an authority than E. D. Smith, of Winona, is a strong advocate of the practice.

COPPER CARBONATE

The ammoniacal copper-carbonate solution is equally as good as Bordeau, but does not stick so well. The advantage of it is that it leaves no stain. Copper-carbonate is not always procurable, but may be made at home, the only ingredients necessary being blue vitriol (copper sulphate) and sal soda. The following recipe will make one pound of copper-carbonate so that the delay of drying and weighing it will be unnecessary. To make: Dissolve two pounds of copper sulphate (blue stone) and blue vitriol in two gallons of hot water, put in a keg or small barrel and add six gallons of cold water. In a separate vessel, dissolve two and one-half pounds of sal soda (washing soda) in two gallons of hot water. When this is cold, pour it slowly into the copper sulphate solution, stirring the latter vigorously at the same time. A precipitate of copper-carbonate, which is a fine, blue-green powder, insoluble in water, will result. This precipitate must be allowed to settle over night and the clear liquid siphoned off the following day. Then fill the barrel again and stir well, allow the copper-carbonate to settle over night, and again siphon off the clear liquid; this removes most of the undesirable sodium sulphate. Filter the precipitate on a

heavy muslin strainer to drain off the excess moisture and dry it in the air, when it is ready for use. If the operation has been carefully done and no precipitate washed or siphoned away, there will be very nearly one pound of dry copper carbonate, the selling price of which is about forty cents. Buying the ingredients at retail, the cost, exclusive of labor, is about twenty-eight cents per pound. By buying in larger quantities, this may be reduced to as little as eighteen cents.

THE POULTRYMAN

NATURALISTS AND POULTRY

The student of natural history cares nothing for the practical value of the products of nature except as an incidental characteristic. He is just as much interested in the life of an ant as that of an elephant. He simply seeks to know all about the things nature produces and their relations to each other. He divides things animate into classes, without regard to practical value, and puts man in the same class as monkeys, if he thinks they are of common or allied origin.

In the study of poultry, the naturalist makes divisions that would not occur to the poultry fancier, and it may be interesting to follow the best of our nature students and see what he has discovered about poultry.

The first curious thing we observe in talking about poultry is that while turkeys, ducks, geese and guineas are poultry, they have distinctive names of their own, while we are obliged to fall back on the generic term for young birds when we have cause to this

that the first fowl were domesticated in the year 1400 B. C. The Institutes of Manu, which date back to somewhere between 1200 to 800 B. C., forbid the use of tame fowl, but permit using wild fowl, indicating that domestic fowl were highly esteemed in those ancient times. Neither the Old Testament nor Homer mentions domestic fowl, nor are they figured on ancient Egyptian monuments or picture writings. Pliny, the greatest of the Greek poets, who was born about 522 and died about 443 B. C., mentions the cock in his writings in a way that would indicate that domestic poultry was well known to the ancient Greeks.

Aristophanes, the Greek comedian, whose first play was brought out about 427 B. C., mentions poultry, calling the particular bird he refers to the "Persian bird," indicating that he considered it of Persian origin, and by inference we might conclude that domestic fowls reached Greece by way of Persia.

Plato, the philosopher, who founded the school of philosophy which bore his name, and who lived in the fifth century, B. C., tells, in his "Symposium" of a banquet which was held to celebrate the victory of Agathon, of a supposed conversation between Socrates, Aristophanes, the physician Erichinus, Agathon and others. This banquet is described by one Aristodemus, who says he fell asleep and had a good rest until toward daybreak he was awakened by the crowing of a cock.

Later literature mentions domestic poultry in a way that shows convincingly that it was common. In the first century Columella gives very minute details as to the care of poultry, much of his advice holding good to this

erroneously so-called, because they were credited to the town of Hamburg at an early poultry show held at Birmingham, England. He places in the breed the same varieties which are placed in the Hamburg class by American fanciers.

Crested Fowls.—Here Darwin includes all the Polish and French varieties of the American Standard. He also includes in this breed a few varieties which do not have crests, placing them with this breed because of certain structural peculiarities. Among these breeds without crests are Guelders, Bredas and La Fleche. The latter variety is given high praise on account of its excellent table qualities. Silvans are also included in this breed.

This variety is recognized by American fanciers, but is rarely bred. It was introduced into England from Turkey about 1845.

Dorkings.—Here the American Standard has followed Darwin's classification. He says it is rather delicate and is mostly bred in the south of England. He also says that the size of the Colored Dorking was largely increased by crossing in the Malay and Indian game a few years previous to the time he wrote (1864).

Silk Fowls.—A peculiar breed with white plumage and blue black skin and bones. This breed is not valuable, except that the hens are excellent sitters and are much used in England for hatching pheasants.

Besides these breeds, Darwin recognizes Frizzles, Rumples, Dimples or Creepies, Long-tailed and Bantam fowls. Of these none is of importance except the bantams, which are gradually attracting more attention from fanciers and really should fill an important place in the poultry industry.

At three weeks old I let them run, and it is a pretty, or you might say comical, sight to see a lot of half-grown ducklings waddling about Indian file. I raised forty-six that year and sold them alive at just think \$4 per dozen. Of course, if I had known how, and had them killed and dressed, I would have saved the feathers and got something for the ducks, but I cannot pick ducks and geese, dead or alive, so I had best raise fowls now.

I now do fowls for breeding purposes. Then the fowls I have tenderly cared for and petted down not all get their heads chopped off until they have lived awhile to enjoy this world, but ducks get their growth so quick if sold at three months I believe a fair profit could be realized. But if I try raising them again I shall use an incubator to hatch them, for they are less trouble alone than with a mother. I have tried letting the mother duck hatch and raise them, and that experience was a complete failure. And a hen is only wasting her time following ducklings around.

FACTS ABOUT TURKEYS

Always feed on clean surfaces. Turkeys cannot stand dampness. Filth is especially dangerous to all young stock.

Save the earliest and best of young stock for breeders.

The plumpest bodies are found in the short-legged fowls.

It is advisable to breed from choice old hens so long as they live.

As a rule, medium-weight turkeys sell best—especially around the holidays.

Lie cause fully nine-tenths of the mortality among the young.

Yearling breeding stock, as a rule, do not produce strong stock.

While the young turkey is tender, the old ones are very hardy, and do not need any artificial warmth in winter.

Turkeys thrive better in an open shed with a high roost than they do in a closed house.

Considerable of the decline in turkey raising may be laid to the fact that the stock has degenerated by continual breeding.

One gobbler will suffice for twenty or more hens, as a single union of the male and female will fertilize the eggs for the entire season.

The sex of young stock can be distinguished by the gobbler being heavier, more masculine in appearance, more carunculated on the head, and a development of the "tassels" on the breast.

It's liberty or death with turkeys.

Always aim to have the poult tame. They thrive better.

Turkey raising requires plenty of patience. In no branch of poultry work is the old motto, "If you don't first succeed, try, try again," so applicable as in turkey culture.

It is well to mix a little sand daily with the soft food of the young.

Charcoal is a valuable ingredient in the bill of fare.

If the poult can be kept in a healthy condition the first six weeks of their lives, there is not much danger after that.

If the breeding stock becomes too fat, there is likelihood of more or less infertility of the eggs.

Fermentation in the crop is an ailment peculiar to turkeys. It can be prevented by feeding charcoal.

The most thrifty stock is found on farms having high, dry land, on which is a light growth of grass—provided, however, that inbreeding is not practiced.—Farm and Home Journal.

AROUND THE FARM

HOME TESTING OF MILK

It is quite practicable for the man with only one cow to test the quality of the milk—and he should most certainly do so because a cow that is not yielding a reasonably rich quality can be disposed of. It does not pay to have poor milk. Testing for the fat content is done by the Babcock method, and that is so simple that anyone can use it. This "Babcock test" determines just how much butter fat a certain cow's milk contains, and this in turn will show how much butter the cow will give in a week, because it takes seven pounds of butter fat to make about eight pounds of butter.

Keeping a milk record and testing milk is not a difficult nor tedious task, and a testing outfit is not expensive. A one cow apparatus costs as follows: A 4-4 bottle milk tester \$5.00. A pipette for measuring the milk20. Test bottles, at 15c each60. An cold measure15. Composite sample jar05. One gallon of acid (commercial sulphuric)60.

Total \$6.60.

In addition to this, an adjustable dial hand spring balance must be kept on hand to weigh the milk night and morning as it comes from the cow.

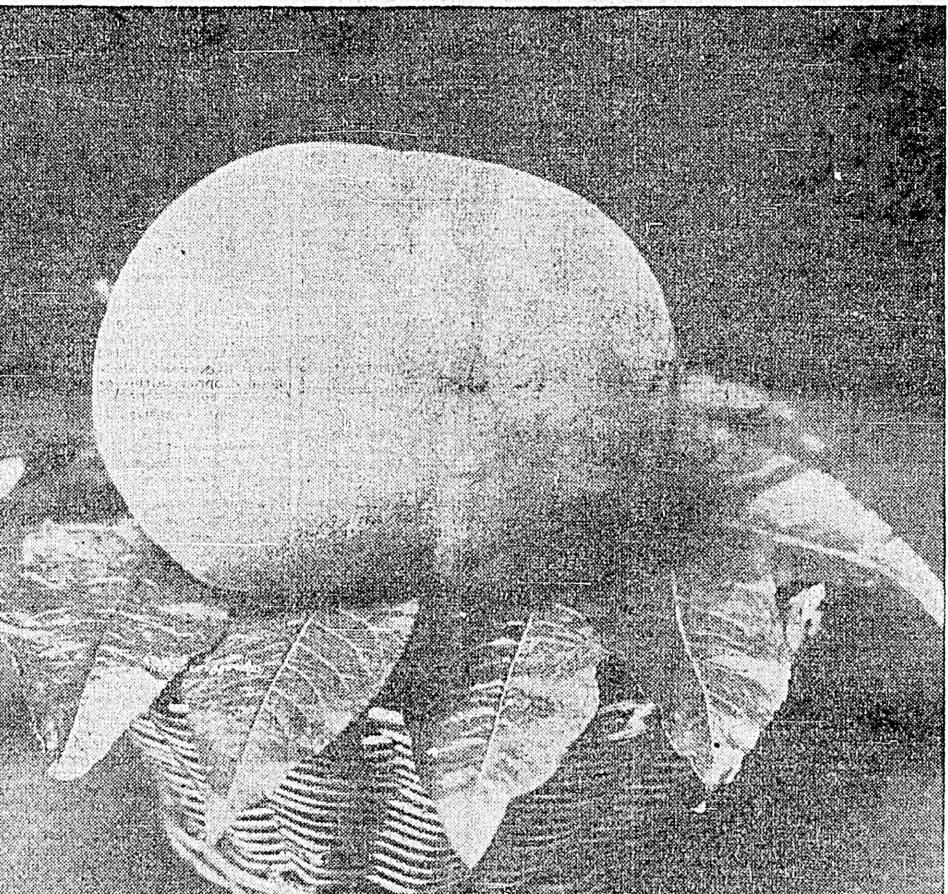
To test the milk shake the sample thoroughly and with the pipette measure out 17.6 cc. of milk which is put in the test bottle. Then add 1.75 cc. of sulphuric acid, having a specific gravity of 1.82 and mix.

Several bottles are put in the machine, being sure to balance them, i.e., as many on one side as on the other, and are whirled around at the rate of 100 revolutions a minute or whatever is the speed indicated by the manufacturer on the machine, for five minutes.

Then fill each bottle to the bottom of the neck with hot water and again whirr for four minutes. Now

Bee-keeping is growing more popular each year, and yet there are many in this country who could but do not keep bees.

If you aim to keep bees for a profit, keep up your stock of bees according to your pasture. It is just as easy to run short of pasture for bees as it is for stock.



Peach, 11-12 inches in Circumference, Grown in the Open by Mrs. Crocker of West Victoria.

mention the common fowls we class as chickens. The English language has no distinctive name for this class of our domestic poultry, as much as its need is felt by those interested in it.

There has been much dispute concerning the origin of our breeds of chickens. It is now generally conceded that the original fowl was the Indian jungle fowl, the home of which is in Northern India. It is now generally considered that our domestic fowl comes from that branch of the gallus family known as Gallus ferrugineus, more commonly called the Red Indian jungle fowl. Some writers call this the Gallus Bankiva, but this title belongs rather to another branch of the family. It has been claimed from time to time that other members of this genus were the ancestors of our domestic fowl, but without very good grounds when we take into consideration the fact that the Red Jungle fowl is the only one of its genus which resembles in color and shape our domestic breeds or crows in the same way. The crow of the Jungle fowl is almost exactly that of the bantam of today, the size is a little above that of the bantam, and the color is that of the Brown Leghorn and Black Red Game.

Of the genus Gallus, naturalists now recognize four distinct species: Gallus ferrugineus, the species of above; Gallus sonneratii, the Gray Jungle fowl;

Private Legislation In the Dominion House

Ottawa, Aug. 22.—The features of last session, so far as private legislation is concerned, are:

1. Its general lightness; only 88 private Acts were passed in all, 103 private bills were introduced. Last year the number of private bills introduced was from 150 to 160.

2. The remarkably large number of measures which were given their start in the Senate. No less than 44 bills were introduced in the Upper House, as compared with 59 introduced in the Commons. This gives an average of more than one bill for every two Senators, as against one of one bill for every three or four members of the Commons, or, reducing it to per cent, the average Senator's figure is .539, and the average M. P.'s figure is .275, or little more than half the former amount.

It is generally understood that the reason for this sudden influx of private bill legislation into the Senate is due to the new and stringent rules introduced by the Commons last session, which impose a heavy fine on bills which are presented late. It also is understood that the promoters were a good deal disgusted at the frequent adjournments of the Senate, which delayed their bills, and that there is a possibility that they may return to the Commons, even at the expense of braving the fines for lateness.

The record of the Senate is as follows:

Private Bills in the Senate

Mr. Baird.—O. To incorporate the United Baptist Woman's Union of the Maritime Provinces. Passed.

Mr. Beliveau.—H. Respecting the Quebec, Montreal & Southern Railway company. Passed Senate. Withdrawn in Commons.

Mr. Bostock.—Y. Respecting the Midway & Vernon Railway company. Passed.

Mr. Casgrain (de Lanaudiere).—T. To incorporate the Canadian Musical & Dramatic Association, Limited. Withdrawn.

Mr. Choquette.—J. To incorporate the St. Joseph Transportation company. Withdrawn.

K. To incorporate the Stratford & St. Joseph Railway company. Killed in committee.

Mr. David.—S. Respecting the Accident Guarantee company of Canada, etc. Passed.

PP. To incorporate the General Animals' Insurance Company of Canada, Limited. Passed.

Mr. Davis.—CCC. Lyon Divorce Bill. Passed.

Mr. Domville.—SS. To amend an Act respecting the Canadian assessment policyholders in the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance company. Killed in committee.

Mr. Edwards.—W. To incorporate the Travellers' Indemnity Company of Canada. Passed.

TT. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminals Railway company. Passed.

Mr. Fiset.—R. To incorporate the Bonaventure & Gaspé Telephone Company, Limited. Passed.

Mr. Gibson.—N. The Jordan-Erie Power Company Bill. Passed.

MM. The Hamilton Radial Electric Railway Bill. Passed Senate. Talked out in Commons.

Mr. Jaffray.—BB. Respecting the British America Assurance Company. Passed.

Mr. Jones.—QQ. Ansley Divorce Bill. Passed.

Mr. Kerr.—RR. Respecting the City of Toronto, Yonge Street Bridge. Killed in committee.

WW. To incorporate the Port Arthur Power & Development Company. Passed Senate. Withdrawn in Commons.

XX. Respecting a patent of P. J. Green, M. Hunt and J. D. McMurtry. Passed.

Mr. Legris.—Z. To incorporate St. Leon Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. Mitchell.—DDD. To incorporate the Prudential Life Insurance Company of Canada. Passed.

Mr. McMullen.—OO. To incorporate the Collingwood Southern Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. McSweeney.—L. Respecting the Traders Fire Insurance Company. Passed.

Mr. Perley.—X. To incorporate the Reliance Life Insurance Company of Canada. Passed.

NN. Hadley Divorce Bill. Passed. EEE. McPherson Divorce Bill. Passed.

Mr. Power.—KK. To incorporate the Abitibi & Hudson Bay Railway Company. Passed.

YY. Respecting the Erie Power Company. Passed Senate; killed in Commons.

ZZ. To incorporate the Standard Life Insurance Company of Canada. Passed.

Mr. Ross (Middlesex).—EE. To incorporate the Winnipeg & Northwestern Railway Company. Passed.

FF. Respecting the Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Railway Company. Passed.

GG. Respecting the St. Mary River Bridge Company. Passed.

HH. Respecting the Lake Superior Power Company. Passed.

II. Respecting the Manitoulin & North Shore Railway Company. Passed.

JJ. Respecting the Ontario, Hudson Bay & Western Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. K. Respecting the Caffery & Edmonton Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. Talbot.—DD. Respecting the Alberta Central Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. Tessier.—V. Respecting the Temiscouata Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. Watson.—U. To relieve certain patents of the Nichols Copper Company. Passed.

CC. Spain Divorce Bill. Passed.

Mr. Young.—LL. Respecting the Canadian Northern Railway Company. Passed.

VV. To incorporate the International Canal & Power Company. Killed in committee.

Some Senate Peculiarities.

Examining this record we notice

that in all 44 bills were introduced, of which 34 became law, six were killed or dropped in the Senate, and four were killed or withdrawn in the Commons after passing the Senate. Twenty-six of the Senators introduced bills; of these the most active was Hon. George W. Ross, who has no less than six measures to his credit. The record of activity stands thus:

Introduced six bills—Senator Geo. W. Ross.

Introduced four bills—Senator J. K. Kerr.

Introduced three bills—Senator Perley.

Introduced two bills—Senators Chquette, David, Edwärds, Gibson, Watson and Young.

Introduced one bill—Sixteen Senators who need not be named.

Now let us notice the work done by the Commons:

Private Bills in Commons

Mr. Bickerdike.—No. 37. Respecting the Royal Victoria Life Insurance Company. Passed.

No. 120. To incorporate the Travelers' Indemnity Company of Canada (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Bole.—No. 46. To incorporate the Manitoba Radial Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. Finlayson.—No. 140. To incorporate St. Leon Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Gauvreau.—No. 69. Respecting the Quebec Oriental Railway Company. Passed.

No. 82. Respecting the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada (to abrogate the penny a mile clause from the charter, etc.). Passed. The penny a mile clause being struck out.

No. 91. Respecting the St. Maurice Valley Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 152. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminals Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Calvert.—No. 47. Respecting the London and St. Clair Railway Company. Passed.

No. 81. To incorporate the Central Canada Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Passed.

No. 93. To incorporate the Eastern Canada Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Passed.

Mr. Grant.—No. 14. Respecting the Georgian Bay and Seaboard Railway Company. Passed.

No. 30. To incorporate the Women's Art Association of Canada. Passed.

Mr. Guthrie.—No. 78. Respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. Hall.—No. 43. Respecting the Domilon Central Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. Johnston.—No. 105. To incorporate the United Baptist Women's Union of the Maritime Provinces. (Senate Bill). Passed.

No. 158. The Hamilton Radial Railway Bill (Senate Bill). Talked out owing to the opposite of Toronto.

No. 100. Spain Divorce Bill (Senate Bill). Passed.

No. 115. The Jordan-Erie Power Company Bill (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Casa.—No. 41. Respecting the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway Company of Canada. Passed.

Mr. Comeau.—No. 167. To incorporate the Fort Arthur Power and Development Company (Senate Bill). Withdrawn.

Mr. Kemp.—No. 26. To incorporate

the Nipissing Central Railway Company. Passed.

No. 119. To revive certain patents of the Nichols Copper Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Crawford.—No. 124. Respecting the Alberta Central Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

No. 123. Respecting the Midway and Vernon Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Derbysire.—No. 39. Respecting the Brockville, Westport and Northwestern Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. Dugas.—No. 48. Respecting the Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. Dymet.—No. 130. Respecting the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

No. 131. Respecting the St. Mary River Bridge Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

No. 132. Respecting the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

No. 133. Respecting the Ontario, Hudson Bay and Western Railway Company (Senate Bill). Killed in committee.

Mr. McCool.—No. 56. To incorporate the Quinze and Blanche River Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. McCrane.—No. 11. To incorporate the Saskatchewan Valley and Huron Bay Railway Company. Passed.

No. 58. To incorporate the Western Rivers Improvement Company. Passed Commons. Killed in Senate.

No. 117. Ansley Divorce Bill (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. McRat.—No. 55. Respecting the Huron and Ontario Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. Ross (Yale-Cariboo).—No. 154. To incorporate the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company. Passed.

No. 59. To incorporate the Western

Rivers Improvement Company. Passed.

Mr. Lachance.—No. 27. Respecting La Prairie Nationale. Passed.

Mr. Lavergne (Drummond and Arthabasca).—No. 42. To incorporate the Eastern Townships Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. Logan.—No. 142. To incorporate the Abitibi and Hudson Bay Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

No. 73. Respecting patents of the International Paper Company. Passed.

the National Accident and Guarantee Company of Canada. Passed.

No. 72. Respecting the Canadian Northern Ontario Company. (Contained a clause declared by the Minister of Railways designated surreptitiously to extend all the charters owned by the company.) Passed.

Mr. McCarthy (Calgary).—No. 31. To incorporate the North Western Trusts Company. Passed.

Mr. McCarthy (Simeon).—No. 150. To incorporate the Collingwood South Mountain Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

No. 157. McPherson Divorce Bill (Senate Bill). Passed.

No. 135. Respecting the patents of P. J. Green, M. Hunt and J. D. McMurtry (Senate Bill). Passed.

No. 149.—To incorporate the Rock Life Insurance Company of Canada (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Ratz.—No. 55. Respecting the Huron and Ontario Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. Ross (Yale-Cariboo).—No. 154. To incorporate the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company. Passed.

No. 58. To incorporate the Western

Rivers Improvement Company. Passed.

Introducing five bills each—Mr. Burreau, Mr. Campbell (3 Senate bills), Mr. Johnston (all Senate bills), Mr. Parmelee (2 Senate bills).

Introducing four bills each—Mr. Dymet (all Senate bills); Mr. McCrane, of Simeon (2 Senate bills); Mr. McRat, of Strathearn (2 Senate bills); Mr. Ross, of Yale-Cariboo (2 Senate bills).

Introducing three bills each—Mr. Calvert, Mr. Galliher, Mr. Pardee.

Eight members introduced two bills each and 29 one each. Thus there were 114 bills in all.

Introducing four bills each—Mr. Dymet (all Senate bills); Mr. McCrane, of Simeon (2 Senate bills); Mr. McRat, of Strathearn (2 Senate bills); Mr. Ross, of Yale-Cariboo (2 Senate bills).

Introducing six bills each—Mr. Baughman, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Parmelee (2 Senate bills).

Introducing five bills each—Mr. Burreau, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Parmelee (2 Senate bills).

Introducing four bills each—Mr. Dymet (all Senate bills); Mr. McCrane, of Simeon (2 Senate bills); Mr. McRat, of Strathearn (2 Senate bills); Mr. Ross, of Yale-Cariboo (2 Senate bills).

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Introducing six bills each—Mr. Baughman, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Parmelee (2 Senate bills).

Introducing five bills each—Mr. Burreau, Mr.

Dr. Grenfell Afloat—His Wonderful Work

By Wilfrid Grenfell, in Halifax Chronicle

Once again we are running down the "Labrador" Northward. Ho, in company with as fine a fleet of schooners and as gallant a crew of British seamen as ever piloted their hazardous calling in Atlantic waters. The whole world is just below the horizon and these "fishing grounds" are all in all to us just at present. The season is "won'erful late" here. Bulks of snow still reach to the landwash in all the shady parts. The caplin, a bait fish which usually reaches the rocks in June, calling in the big codfish from the deep water, are later than I have ever known them before—certainly three weeks behind time. When we made our first trip to the Gulf of St. Lawrence late in June there was hardly a fish ashore all the whole length of the Straits of Belle Isle. Anxious hearts, indeed, they were that everywhere sought to know "the news of fish." Only a few had been taken in deep water, and what could be the meaning of it? It seemed to us the meaning was plain enough. The late ice was keeping the water so cold that the fish could not, if they would, come in to less than 30 to 40 fathoms. As we were not taking the temperatures at the bottom, we cannot say for certain now, but the use of self-registering deep sea thermometers should save much anxiety and much loss of time.

Our late superintendent of fisheries, Mr. Adolph Neilson, an exceedingly talented Norwegian, told me that in Norway the fishermen regularly employed these inexpensive instruments, for they knew that below 34 degrees codfish will not feed, and below 32 degrees they cannot live, and so must move on. On our return we were glad to hear they had not only "struck in places," but that the hool and liners were doing "all they wanted," and the fish in places were in larger quantities than even our older fisherfolk had ever known.

Often we are asked, "Why don't you induce people to leave Labrador and seek more remunerative industries in other countries at hand, such as the northwest?" The answer is there are more fishermen on our coast this year than for many years past, more than I have ever known—more schooners built, more fishing schooners purchased and added to our fleets from the declining Nova Scotia and Gloucester fisheries. There is something attractive to the Anglo Saxon genius in deep sea fishing and its wild, open life—distant may the day be when our race ceases to be imperial on the high seas, and prefers to deserve the title of a race of shopkeepers. Yet there are many submerged families we would have, if we could afford to do so. However, we are glad that at present everything promises good prices for our "staple," and no more eager crowd ever haunted the Casino gambling tables than are now seeking their fortunes out of these reluctant latitudes.

For over 40 years the same game has been played over here—times and fashions and tastes have changed, but the demand for this particular denizen of the deep only increases, and the career of Labrador codfish is apt to be just as exciting in 1907 as ever it was when hunted by the Basques and French four centuries ago. There are high taxes, however, put on our fish, both in Europe and America, and as it is the food of the poorer classes, this is especially hard, and justifies the cartoon of the codfish dangling well out of reach of the poor man standing on tiptoe below it, but easily reached by the priests and squires.

A Dentist, Not a Bishop.

In the evening a boat crowded with men and women came alongside—they had rowed for some three miles across the bay, where they lived. They had seen our flag and had mistaken us for the bishop of Newfoundland, who was said to be cruising in White Bay. They had gathered a crowd to come and be confirmed. I was much flattered, and they much disappointed. All I could do for them was to take out a few of their teeth!

Two of the chief hospitals of the famous John Hopkins Hospital, having volunteered for a summer's service, we allotted each one hundred miles of coast, with headquarters at the biggest settlement. Both have been doing admirable work along hygienic and truly Christian lines. One had been directing the installation of such homely things as drains, for she found much trouble accruing from the habit of taking the drinking water from the stagnant pools behind the houses. Indeed, I had to learn how well nurses can handle spades themselves. I now put no limits to their attainments. Besides performing a host of kindly and invaluable acts of thus teaching, helping and nursing one nurse had just seen a poor lad with meningitis (tubercular of course) through his last illness. Yet the poor father told me in a flood of tears, "Thank God for the nurse. What would we have done without her?" This nurse, through pressure of work had removed to one of our hospitals. At one cottage in her district a little later I found it necessary to advise operation for removal of adenoid growths and tonsils in a child. To my great amusement and no little satisfaction, the mother replied she did not "know how she could have it done without a nurse." Vistas of the past, when myself and odd members of my small crew had so many times formed the whole talent at operations of much importance, ran before my eyes.

So well fitted had these nurses come, that we were ungallant enough to trespass upon their supplies—for Labrador does not abound in pharmacies, and at our last ease we had scarcely been able to finish for lack of ether.

Of the Olympians

We picked up in this district also another derelict to our orphanage. The father being of the tribe who can only work under orders, like a private soldier, was quite incapable of supplying his own drift. So the family had drifted into hopeless poverty and squalor. The mother was blind from scrofulous ulceration of the eye surface. Two naked half-starved boys were raving the landwash. A tiny rickety baby girl was whining pitifully from want of nourishment. They had lost two boys since last I saw them, presumably from lack of nourishing food. The

help they had had from ourselves and the government, had only left them again almost as destitute as primeval man, only without his capacity to prey on dinosaurs for dinner with the natural rock weapons which nature affords so abundantly here. The mother we took to the hospital, the girl baby we handed to the care of our cooperative store-keeper to be "washed" according to Mr. Dick's famous advice. The man and eldest boy we fitted out to go fishing. It is a simple process. One barrel of flour, two gallons of molasses, one tub of oleo, a little tea, and as a luxury, some fat pork, three dollars' worth of oilskins, some boots, lines and hooks, a drop of tar and piece of oakum for his only available oar punt, and a dive into our old clothes bag. The last member of his family, we "lugged on" to the Orphan House. Hope once more lit up our poor friend's features with his new outfit and when he returned from the westward trip we had the great joy of hearing he had ten quintals of fish. If he goes on at that pace, by the time the season ends he "won't want ne'er a bit for the winter."

The Doctor's Winter Work.

Our western hospital is now nearly finished. We carried down some painters and a couple of fishing carpenters. Our own folk are too busy with fish to help at this time of year, and we want to get into it before winter. The wind being strong ahead we are punching for a hundred miles into the short steep seas the gulf knows so well how to afford, and a more unlikely looking crew than our "finishes" appeared after the first two hours it is difficult to imagine. For the Strathecona sits low in the water, and is a wet boat under the circumstances, and like riding bicycles, one's confidence only comes with experience. The doctor's winter journeys from this base had been somewhat curtailed by shortness of dog food. Also he lost several good dogs, especially one early in the season. This dog broke into a store and gorged on salt meat. The result was an inordinate thirst, tension and subsequent death. Despite that fact, the doctor had covered 182 miles in three consecutive days, and he had kept up our reputation, so I had nothing to say against him. As his wood came from ten miles to the east and his dog food from fifty miles to the west, his team had little rest even in slack times, between long trips.

Here we lay for Sunday, and in the

evening, as it was calm and warm, all the fisherfolk, almost to the latest baby, gathered on the rocks over the quiet harbor, and we had prayers for the quiet harbor. The glorious sunset behind the blue islands that form the harbor gave our auditorium the incomparable pomp of evening for a covering, and the fisherfolk in their picturesque garbs lent a setting which vividly recalled one's childhood visions of the scenes enacted around the Galilean lake. We had two cornets to lead the singing, and the sound of the stentorian voices that pealed forth, in familiar melodies over the still sea below was by no means unpleasing to the ear. Before we had finished, the gleams of the northern lights were already enhancing with their unearthly rays the glories of the calm, sub-arctic night. Even the mosquitoes did not trouble us. These are the bane of the land lubber's life in Labrador. As Whitburn says in his log, their use in nature's economy is to keep the idle moving. He certainly might have added they serve to test the language control of the best of Christians. A well known doctor who is assisting me on the ship this summer has noticed that unlike the African cullie, they have their proboscis always straight out ahead, so that flying straight at you, he says they have the advantage over their kin of wasting no time sitting down and feeling around, and therefore do not risk being flicked off too soon. Indeed, I found him calculating the penetrating capacity.

A Talking Machine for the Natives.

For a rendezvous for last Sunday we ran into a little settlement very far removed from the notice of any visitors except a stray fishing schooner. The houses are perched on the edges of steep rocks which drop into very deep water, and to get anchorage we had to run right in under them and haul our stern in by cables passed around two rocky pillars. On Saturday night we all gathered in the house, a blue frocked lass, the hue of which resembled the flutter of color we had seen. From her I got the explanation: "Us didn't know who we was a coming." The woman lay in a tiny section screened off from the general room of the cottage, the case was "galloping consumption." The room was full of the results, as well as of odds and ends of the many useless articles that the poor so often cling to. The corner was also the repository for supplies, crockery, pans and even broken food on open dishes. The window did not

ed by the entire first row facing about and grinning in a superior sort of way at the second, to see if they were sharing the emotions caused by the magic box and duly appreciated by them. Lastly familiarity began to breed enough contempt for the magician to permit them to beat time with heavy boots when the Coldstream Guards band played them a polka—which was greatly preferred to Caruso, Melba or Patti, who I should say would not get wealthy on our coast. Still Caruso's loudest notes had a familiar smack of the forepeaks about them which appealed to the more musical amongst us.

"Galloping Consumption" and Why.

Some guides arrived next morning to carry us to see a sick woman a couple of miles further down the coast, where a few families lived in a cleft in the rocks which formed a harbor only for their small boats. The great part of the climb was really beautiful, for the narrow valley was filled with spruce, birches, and an occasional mountain ash, clad in all the fresh verdure of our spring. But round the settlement the whole countryside was one bleak wilderness, for "a man from the south-ard" had a year or two ago been down to prospect, and amused himself in spare moments by watching the blazing bark of birch trees that he had fired. These had left to spread not, and for many square miles the blackened countryside looked an abomination of desolation. The inhabitants to escape had all to take to their boats and one family lost their house and everything in it. Three grown girls were gathering flowers on the hill as we walked along, and their keen eyes soon spied strangers coming in their direction. Whereupon, much to our amusement, they all took to their heels and skipped away down the mountain sides, like a herd of mountain goats that had winded one.

Nearer the settlement we came alongside a blue frocked lass, the hue of which resembled the flutter of color we had seen. From her I got the explanation: "Us didn't know who we was a coming." The woman lay in a tiny section screened off from the general room of the cottage, the case was "galloping consumption." The room was full of the results, as well as of odds and ends of the many useless articles that the poor so often cling to. The corner was also the repository for supplies, crockery, pans and even broken food on open dishes. The window did not

open and the whole might well have served for either a dustheap or a "scullery." Yet the rest of the house showed evidence of tidiness and care, when the poor patient had been able to "mind things," and the two unkempt children, whom the neighbors in the rush of the busiest part of the fishing season could scarcely find time to "see to," showed signs of having been well cared for not so long ago, if a pirate or any visible desperado did one hundredth of the damage the unseen bacillus does, every soul would volunteer for service against him, whatever sacrifice it might cost. Why is it that, not only in religion, so many respond to conviction by the eye rather than by the ear? Is it really less liable to error? I doubt it. Is the devotee of ornate ritual a more practical foe to sin than the Quaker or the Puritan? I doubt that also. But this mission is interdenominational, and no method must go untried.

The fleets have not altogether escaped losses, as might be expected. The ice has accounted already for at least two good vessels. One, the Lorraine, a French vessel, was crushed between the huge masses of ice and sank so rapidly that the crew of eighteen men had only just time to escape in their dories, to be picked up eight hours later by another schooner.

The rapid currents in the strand raise nasty overfalls when the tide changes and runs against the wind. Thus every year claims some victims from our number. One young friend had fished out for the fishing a little schooner this year with his cousin on a first venture. They were out together in a dory hauling their trawl or long line last week, when a cross sea caught her under the counter and over she went. Both held on for a moment, and then one let go. The other, in the water though he was reached, the trawl buoy to which he was himself clinging, over to his friend, but he failed to get him to take hold. Later, he was himself found clinging unconsciously to it, and was rescued by another passing dory. He told us he wakes up suddenly now and sees the capsized dory and the whole scene passes before his eyes. Two other poor fellows were running their dory in through the narrow entrance to the harbor in which their vessel lay; when a curling sea flung her upside down, and this polar ocean claimed another victim towards the tribute it exacts as the real price of fish.

Of late our own work has kept us very busy, even medical and surgical ailments on this long coast, where

no proper help is forthcoming, share with the codfish the peculiarity of the recurring decimal. Fortunately for the young American volunteer surgeon at St. Anthony, where we have one of our little hospitals; we ran in from sea in the little mission steamer, just before the arrival of the mail boat. For she landed so many patients, gathered on her way down, that besides filling the spare beds, two enjoyed open air treatment on the veranda and two the floor of the convalescent room, while our little hospital on board took the convalescents waiting her return visit to get to their homes to the south of us. These people are learning that deformities like club feet can be cured, and need not leave a man useless as a sailor for life; that incapacitating accidents like hernias, caused by hauling in heavy nets anchors in the bent position, etc., are amenable to modern surgical methods even in Labrador. These and similar cases we welcome, for we can see results for our labor, which lack of knowledge or conservative lack of faith in modern scientific methods can't impeach.

It is medicine, and especially preventive medicine, that makes the pro-patric physician feel like a man on the treadmill. One can afford to laugh at the faith which cures a sty in the eye with the touch of a gold wedding ring on nine consecutive days. Styes don't last so very much longer, anyhow, after the painful stage is reached. One can laugh at a potato, such as I saw yesterday, solidly sewn in canvas and stung around a man's neck for rheumatism.

Even a quid of tobacco wadded tightly in a gaping cut might be allowed to pass, and I verily believe a man who had shot his hand to pieces by his gun going off while he was loading the other barrel saved himself from bleeding to death by plunging it into his flour barrel. Certainly it was a trouble forty-eight hours after to clean the wound, but there was nothing wicked about the procedure. But what can even a medical missionary say for a prayer meeting held in a tiny room crammed to the doors, with every window and vent tightly shut and everyone spitting till in the vitiated atmosphere women are fainting and men are pouring with perspiration from every pore. After years of work, it is heart breaking to watch the ritual still observed when the trouble is a "cough." The patient is coddled in hot, airless, spume-infected rooms and cabins; then possibly a few bottles of "beef, iron and wine" from a trader, and in

the end always the empty seat. There is no man harder to persuade than a sailor to open the window a few inches. There is no making him see that they may mean drawing his foot back many years from the graveyard. Despising hygiene of all sorts, even when the disease is well established, the victim is satisfied to suck all his hope from the mouth of an old patent medicine bottle.

This question must leave the doctor's domain and become a social one here as elsewhere—as a travelling priest who joined us yesterday to get north on his parochial rounds is even now sitting on the rail pouring over our "New Catechism"—a series of questions and answers, not relating to knowledge or conservative lack of faith in modern scientific methods can't impeach.

A few mornings ago I spent with a fisherman building an open-air shelter for his boy. The sunny side of his cottage served as a back, and some of the punt's sails with some unbleached calico made excellent roofing. We like the showiness of these sermons. Not a few minds are more practically impressed by what they see at a service. My hunting tent is also on loan to a consumptive—somehow it seems a more dignified use to put it to, in an effort to save rather than destroy animal life. Still it has been an agent in obtaining the whereabouts with to bring light to fainted eyes on more than one occasion.

An Old Favor Returned.

We had "brought up" in a harbor in which we hoped to build a small open air consumptive shelter as a centre for some two hundred miles of coast. The plan was made possible by a strange coincidence. While travelling last winter in America I was the guest of an elderly man. To my intense surprise he suddenly said: "For over forty years I have been anxious to do something for Labrador, in fact, to discharge a debt, and I will tell you why. I fought as a Union soldier through the War of the Rebellion, and was wounded before Gettysburg. Recovery was slow, and convalescence so protracted I was ordered to take a voyage to sea. So I found a fine Gloucester fishing schooner going to the Labrador fishery and secured a berth aboard her. We anchored in a spacious harbor called Bonne Esperance and started fishing, and, having nothing to do, I wandered about ashore. One day I walked as far as Belles Amour and spent the night. I had long before discovered the crew were all Confederates in sympathy. But what can even a medical missionary say for a prayer meeting held in a tiny room crammed to the doors, with every window and vent tightly shut and everyone spitting till in the vitiated atmosphere women are fainting and men are pouring with perspiration from every pore. After years of work, it is heart breaking to watch the ritual still observed when the trouble is a "cough." The patient is coddled in hot, airless, spume-infected rooms and cabins; then possibly a few bottles of "beef, iron and wine" from a trader, and in

the night we had visited the crew were all Confederates in sympathy, but I was surprised and dismayed on returning next day to find they had calmly sailed away and left me. They had gone east and were certain to put in and try for fish somewhere along the straits. I had nothing with me, but what I stood up in, every cent I owned was aboard, and I felt I must overtake her if there were any way possible, so I started off and ran along the hillsides. There is no fore shore, the water being deep to the cliffs. For several days I kept at it. I had no money, no food, and no spare clothes. And one day I had to wade and swim five ice cold rivers. Ragged and destitute as I was, I could scarcely expect anyone to believe I was a gentleman taking a holiday.

It taught me one great lesson of the kindness and generosity of the poor. I was housed, I was fed, I was dried, I was clothed, for one morning, starting off against wind and cold and sleet and rain; my host of the night actually gave me his own oil coat and trousers, a valuable possession to poor fisher folk in Labrador. It so fell out that on reaching Red Bay, to my infinite joy I saw my schooner. She had struck a rock while entering the harbor and had her foremast now hauled up for repairing. My former companions expressed neither pleasure nor surprise at my reappearance amongst them, though they must have known I had not come that long journey on an electric car, I never had a chance to pay back the kindness of these people. I should like to do some useful thing for their children." I promised to let him know.

Some Who Need A More Favorable Environment.

It is evening and we are even now running on to catch the mail steamer, so I must close. At 4 a.m. today we took in tow the large barge and left for an island to take in trees cut for firewood last winter. On the way we called at a whaling factory, and sent on for operation, a man with appendicitis. On the way we had visited a tiny cove to see a sick child. The father had been out fishing since 1 a.m., when I arrived, and no one was stirring. The child, a boy of seven, with meningitis (tubercular, of course) was lying staring into vacuity. The lamp lit overnight, was still alight on the table, and the mother was asleep in her clothes on the hard floor. In a corner on some rags was a bundle, which proved to be two little girls asleep. The small kitten was neglected and poor, and the remains of fish, fruit or vegetables prepared for food for export. Although these latter are not subjected to the same rigorous oversight as the meat products it is distinctly stipulated, however, in the Meats and Canned Foods Act of last session that all goods of this class prepared for export must be sound, wholesome and fit for food, and that all others will be subject to confiscation and destruction.

The same condition is attached to meats imported from any other country.

Sausages, canned meats, and portions intended for cure, shall be prepared only from carcasses or portions which have been marked "Canada, Approved," and which on reinspection are found fit for food. Their preparation and packing shall be supervised by an Inspector, who must not allow the use of any fixture, appliance or receptacle to be used in the production of food products unless the same is clean and sanitary. No food product shall contain any deleterious substance, drug, dye or preservative.

In the first clause of the regulations it is provided that the word "carcasse" is to include cattle, swine, sheep, goats and poultry. The law is made applicable to all abattoirs and packing houses in which the foregoing meats are prepared for sale beyond the limits of Canada or of the particular province in which the packing house is situated. In other words, the law applied to interprovincial and to export trade in these products. The regulations in question will not apply to establishments in which fish, fruit or vegetables are prepared for food for export. Although these latter are not subjected to the same rigorous oversight as the meat products it is distinctly stipulated, however, in the Meats and Canned Foods Act of last session that all goods of this class prepared for export must be sound, wholesome and fit for food, and that all others will be subject to confiscation and destruction.

Read the telegrams of sympathy to Constable Barrett: "Sleek of herding grizzlies' cattle." "The grizzlies' herds are willing to assist you," and so on. How will it end?

Ingenious Use of Photography.

Before the days of books, parchments became so costly that economical scholars erased more or less perfectly what had been written, and used them a second time. In this manner many highly interesting and valuable manuscripts have been lost to the world. But in many cases the ancient characters are still faintly visible. Twice used manuscripts are called palimpsests, and many modern scholars have strained their eyes in the effort to decipher the original writing.

Of late years photography has been successfully applied in Germany for this work. The color of the faded ink of the older writing on a palimpsest is script. A photograph of such a manuscript was made through a yellow screen. The result was a negative on which the old writing was barely discernible, being a little darker than the background, while the later black writing was found to appear distinctly as white letters.

Near an ordinary negative on a broad plate was made, and from this was produced a transparent positive on which both writings appeared dark and about equally distinct. Then the transparency was superimposed on the first negative, so that the dark letters of the latter writing covered the light letters representing the same writing in the negative. They were thus eliminated, being indistinguishably merged with the general dark background produced by the combination of positive and negative. But the earlier characters, since they were dark in both cases, appeared in the combination intensely black and distinct.

The New Canadian Meat Inspection Regulations

Ottawa, Aug. 26.—Regulations governing the inspection of Canadian meats, based upon the meats and canned foods law of the past session have been approved by order-in-council, and are to be brought into force on Sept. 3. They contain, as the minister of agriculture promised, most stringent measures to guard the export trade in Canadian food products against even the suspicion of those who purchase the goods. The inspection of the packing houses will follow the several stages in the process of manufacture from the time that the animal is slaughtered to the time that the sealed skin leaves the factory, and severe penalties are provided for the punishment of any who attempt to evade or to defy the wishes of the Canadian parliament in this important matter.

LEADER OF ITALIAN "CAMORRA"

To Be Tried for Sensational Double Murder.

All Italy is looking forward with intense interest to the approaching trial of Enrico Alfano, leader of the Camorra, the most powerful criminal organization in the country. Alfano was deported from New York, whence he had fled, but the proceedings there were of a merely formal character and few details were divulged concerning his connection with the Camorra and the sensational double murder for which he was "wanted" here. As he had sailed from a French port he was shipped back to France. On his arrival at Havre he was arrested at the instance of the Italian government. His counsel did their best to prevent it, but he was finally handed over to the Italian authorities.

Almost a year has elapsed since Naples was thrown into an uproar by the murder of Signor Giovanni Cuocolo and his wife. Murders are common enough in Italy. It takes something unusual in that line to cause a sensation. But there were circumstances about these crimes that raised them far above the level of the ordinary knife-thrust affair. Cuocolo was literally butchered while passing through a little frequented street in one of the suburbs of Naples. A few hours later his wife was hacked to death in the home where she was awaiting her husband's return.

Apparent motives for exercising such barbaric vengeance upon them there was none. Cuocolo enjoyed something more than a local reputation as a singer. He had a superb bass voice. He was in constant demand at private entertainments given by people of means. Many of them who enjoyed his singing were surprised that a man so highly gifted should confine himself to appearances in private instead of essaying a more ambitious and lucrative role on the operatic stage or concert hall platforms. But that was his business, and nobody bothered much about

it. He was numbered among the fashions of Naples, and his popularity was increased by the fact that he spent money freely and was apparently always well supplied with it. Nobody connected that fact with the frequency with which burglaries took place at the houses where he had sung. Arrests were sometimes made, but none of the stolen property was ever recovered.

For a long time the affair was shrouded in mystery. Whispers were heard that the murders were the work of the Camorra, but the police brought forward no evidence definitely connecting that organization, of which little was then known, with the crimes. It was left to eighteen carabiniers to probe things to the bottom. Of their exploits doubtless America has heard something, raising their lives in their hands, these fellows turned thieves and qualified themselves by demonstrating their efficiency as criminals for admission to the society. After joining it they wormed their way into the confidence of those in the inner circle. And all the while they were collecting evidence.

When everything was in readiness to set the law in motion Alfano suddenly disappeared from Naples. It is supposed that he got a tip from the police, for by methods not entirely unknown in America, he enjoyed police protection. It was in the disguise of a coal heaver that he took ship for America. Up to the time of his flight there had been no suspicion in the public mind that he was a criminal. He was well known in society, had the entré to all the best houses and was in fact in the first flight of the Neapolitan dandies. He drove magnificent horses, wore English-made clothes and cut a dash wherever he went. How he obtained the means for such a display nobody knew and nobody cared much, for, like Cuocolo, he spent money lavishly. He seemed to have no other aim in life than to get all the enjoyment possible out of it. Possessed of

leisure and ample means he was about the last man in Naples that would have been picked out as a leader of the Camorra—except, perhaps, Signor Cuocolo.

But, as everybody has now learned from the detective work of the carabiniers, both men were hand in glove with it. Alfano was at the top, but Cuocolo was not far below him. He was an ambitious man and aspired to leadership himself. The rivalry between them naturally hurt his feelings on both sides. They watched each other like two jealous tom cats intent on feline conquests in the same back yard.

Cuocolo's singing, of course, was a mere blind. His voice gained him admission to the big houses, and there he utilized his opportunity to spot the booty best worth stealing. This information he conveyed to confederates in the Camorra. By obtaining impressions of locks and keys, tampering with burglar alarms and in various other ways he did all in his power to make the task of the actual thieves an easy one. He claimed as his reward a lion's share of the swag thus obtained. He complained that in the division of the profits he did not always get his fair share but his claim for extra compensation was rejected.

It is said that in revenge he betrayed some of his associates to the police, and that in consequence they were arrested. This is denied by Cuocolo's friends, who assert that Alfano manufactured evidence by which that charge could be brought home to him. The code of the Camorra sanctions private vengeance for wrongs, but appeal to the millions of the law is forbidden. In the settlement of quarrels between members, a Camorra man may knife a fellow criminal to get square with him without incurring any greater risk than being knifed in return by the friends of his enemy, but it was the absolute silence with which it was done.

The fifteen, well pleased with their work, went gayly back to Naples in a train car and there separated. Two of the number went on to the higher part

of the city, and knocked in a peculiar way, known only to the initiated at a certain door. "Who is there?" was asked. "Friend," was the reply, "we have come with a message from your husband, Cuocolo." The door was immediately opened and a good-looking woman appeared, holding a lamp high over her head, and invited them to enter.

"Well, what is it?" she asked. "Oh nothing," said the visitors, "Cuocolo has suddenly gone on a long journey and you are to join him." Then with a grin, one of the miscreants put his arm around her saying, "Here, give me a kiss before you go," and held the now terrified woman while his companion struck her from behind. When the body had ceased to twitch they looked at each other, and after a few words of congratulation on their neat methods, sacked the house, which contained many valuables. Cuocolo's share of stolen booty which he had not been able to dispose of. They left and the two bodies—miles apart—lay stiff and still in the darkness until found the next morning.

The tribunal which pronounced sentence of death against Cuocolo, condemned his wife to the same fate simply because she was his wife and knew of his association with the Camorra.

If she were allowed to live it was argued by the merciless judges that she would put the police on the track of the society.

The career of De Marinis is almost as interesting as that of his chief, and throws an illuminating light on the underground life of Naples. As a barefoot boy he started in Naples and obtained a precarious livelihood by petty pilfering. When still in his teens he was admitted to the Camorra as a probationer. His resourcefulness and daring soon won him full membership, and thereafter his rise was rapid. He got into the inner circle, posed as a sportsman and drove fast horses. Besides his share of the loot he derived from robberies large and small, he derived considerable income from low gambling dens which he ran under police protection.

It was Gaetano Donadio, a comparatively humble and ambitious member of the criminal brotherhood, who arranged the details of the double murder, though it is alleged that he got his orders direct from Alfano. As a successful assassin he possessed a claim upon the Camorra which entitled

him to promotion, but through the investigations of the carabiniers he was "snuffed" before he had received the reward, according to the ethics of the Camorra, he had so richly merited.

More than 900 arrests have been made in Naples as a result of the investigations originally begun to discover the murderers of Cuocolo and his wife. Among those who have been arrested is Baron Cliento, a member of one of the best known aristocratic families in Naples. Don Ciro Vitozzi, a priest, who is said to have been the chaplain of the Camorra, is also lodged in jail. Part of the evidence against him is a snapshot photograph which the police found showing him driving a pony trap with Alfano.

The ramifications of the Camorra extend through all grades of society. Under the Bourbons it was a species of political organization, but in its modern form it is simply a secret society for the benefit of criminals. It is divided into corps, each one of which is composed of twenty-four "Camorristi"—full-fledged members of the society—and forty-eight "Picciotti" or recruits. Each of the former has two of the latter at his disposition. The "Picciotto" in turn are served by "Giovana Onorati" or honorary members. These latter, having paid for the privilege, enjoy the protection of the society.

Each corps has its chief and cashier, both of whom are elected by the votes of the members of the corps. The chief plans and directs the criminal operations of the corps. The cashier looks after the booty. Each member is supposed to turn over to the cashier daily whatever loot or money he has obtained dishonestly. If he really earns anything he is entitled to keep it, but honest toll is held to be degrading among the Camorra and few demean themselves by indulging in it. The chief presides over the division of the spoil, which is carried out according to an elaborately graded schedule.

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF A. P. LOW

The Dominion Geological Survey

If one were to accept the views advocated by certain Canadian papers at present enjoying the patronage of the government, one would be disposed to believe that all positions in the civil service are filled by "pull," and that the recipients of such promotion have one common end in view—graft. So writes the editor of the Geological Survey in the Canadian Mining Journal.

The department of the geological survey—now officially designated the department of mines—has happily been practically free from political patronage, and the minister, the nominal head of the department, has honestly endeavored to appoint as director that man best fitted to fill the position.

Fortunately for the survey, there have been few opportunities for the minister to exercise his discretion. Low created the Canadian survey and raised it to a standard difficult, for even such men as Selwyn and Dawson to maintain. After Dawson's death the government determined that future directors of the Canadian geological survey should themselves be Canadians. The time had gone by when it was needed to send to England or Australia to find a competent director. Scientists, Canada could supply in plenty, and scientists who, by reason of their special knowledge of Canadian conditions, were more fitted for the position than any stranger could possibly be. But a scientist—especially in these days when scientists adopt specialties—is not necessarily an administrator; indeed, it is more often the case that a scientist cannot administrate at all. When it is taken into consideration that the director of the survey is expected to successfully control fifty or sixty men, each of whom believes that his own brand of science ranks higher in importance than any other; and that one of the director's principal duties is to apportion their work over this huge Dominion as to extract the greatest benefit, both scientific and economic, while not clashing with the work being accomplished by the provincial surveys, it can be readily understood that a first class director must be not only a first class scientist, but, above all, an able administrator.

Researches in Labrador

Those who read Mr. Low's reports on his researches in Labrador or his voyage in the Neptune, were prepared to hear of his appointment to the directorship. No one who has read these reports can fail to appreciate that Mr. Low has the two requisites that combine to make an able director—a thorough knowledge of geology and a fine power of administration.

Mr. Low was born in Montreal on May 24, 1861, and is believed to have succeeded in getting into more scrapes as a youngster than would make a good record for any two average Canadian school boys—which is a sufficiently large order. He was educated at the public schools, and soon evinced so decided a taste for applied science that he was allowed to make it his specialty. He entered the applied science faculty of McGill in 1878 and passed with first rank honors in natural science in 1882.

With his inborn love of knowledge was interwoven—as is so frequently the case—an inborn love of sports. Many of the director's staunchest friends today were his friends or foes of the football field and hockey rink of many years ago. Indeed, hockey was not played at all in Ottawa until introduced by Mr. Low, and some of the most strenuous football matches ever witnessed in that town were won and lost by the Ottawa Football club, which Mr. Low captained for many years.

In 1881 Mr. Low was appointed as a "student assistant" to an exploration party sent by the geological survey to the Gaspe peninsula, and from that time to the present day his work may be followed in the survey's reports. His work—but not his life—for it has ever been an unwritten law with the

survey officers that as little as possible should be made of difficulties over come or danger averted. In this respect Mr. Low has followed the survey traditions with almost irritating fidelity, and only those who know the conditions of northern travel can read between the lines or suspect, from perusing Mr. Low's geological reports, what risks have been run, or what suffering has been endured. His reports, like poets, . . . lose half the praise they should have got, could it be known what they discreetly blot?

Field Geologists Scarce

A "student assistant" on his first expedition is very carefully watched; the survey is always on the lookout for new material. Good field geologists are scarce, for the first essential in a budding field officer is observation, and the power of observation in this age of crani is becoming, as is well known, rarer and more rare. But in this Dominion, mostly unexplored—except in a very superficial manner—the field geologist is practically useless unless he combine with his knowledge and faculty for observation, a splendid constitution, large powers of endurance and a spirit of determination that, when it fails, is called pig-headed obstinacy, or, when it succeeds, unswerving persistency.

That in Mr. Low these unusual factors were combined became apparent during his first field work in Gaspe, and, on the recommendation of Dr. Ells, who was in charge of the party, he was offered and accepted a permanent position on the survey staff.

From that time it has always been recognized that Mr. Low was in the running for the directorship, and it was pretty generally known that he became director, in after years, his chief ambition. So well was this recognized that, one Christmas, some wag on the staff brought out a Christmas card containing "quotations" for the geological survey, and apportioned the following lines to "A. P. 55":

Hard on Shakespeare

"Low was his name, but great was his desire,"—Shakespeare.

The hit was a fair one, though it was rather unkind to ascribe the lines to our national poet, who never perpetrated anything like them.

Arrival of Food

What was worse than the starvation was the anxiety as to whether the volunteers would be able to reach the post. On the fifth day, food, supplied by the H. B. company, arrived. It was only flour and lard, but to the starving men it was beefsteak and onions. They made a meal that Mr. Low describes as "an elegant sufficiency," and immediately afterwards started for Lake Wakonichi, but soon encountered more food—bacon this time—sent from the same source—and encompassed another meal, whose proportions did not seem in the least handicapped by the previous Gargantuan repast.

Crossing Lake Wakonichi the party met with its first piece of good luck. In a net set by some trapper they found a lake trout weighing nearly twenty pounds, and it can be imagined what a meal this made, cooked with flour and bacon.

He reached Lake Pimpuaklin, but no main party appeared and he was compelled to return for food. Delay after delay occurred, and it was actually not until late August that the expedition at last got away. The natural consequences ensued. Blizzards caused frozen hands, frozen feet, food ran short and the game that had been counted on failed to appear. The party lived for some time on starvation rations, eking out with an occasional beaver, but for which the entire expedition would have suffered the same fate as befell the unfortunate Indians last month, whose skeleton bodies lined the same route, and whose fate was made known by one of the survivors, John Bastian, who acted as Mr. Low's guide on three trips in Labrador.

The exhausted expedition eventually reached the Hudson's Bay company's post on Mistassini lake, where they arranged to winter. From Mr. Low's point of view, everything had been disappointment. Nearly a year gone by and practically nothing done. There was, however, time to think—weeks of leisure—and Mr. Low employed it in coming to a noteworthy decision. He left the post in February, arrived in Ottawa the first of March, and interviewed Dr. Selwyn, the director. What passed is known only to Dr. Selwyn, Mr. Low and the minister, but in a few days Mr. Low—with J. M. Macoun as assistant—set out once more for Lake Mistassini, armed with a letter giving him complete charge of the expedition. But it was more by good luck than good management that these two officers ever reached the lake. Untaught by previous experience, they counted on making the average number of miles per day and on living largely on the country. Soft weather made travel terribly slow, the game perverse, refused to be accommodating, even the beavers kept away—and the two white men, with six Indians, found themselves half starved and nearly weak at Lake Chibougamau, sixty miles from the nearest post.

It became evident that for the whole party to make a forced march meant death to some of them, and Mr. Low called for a couple of volunteers to hurry to the post with news of their plight. At the same time it was arranged that the party should move as quickly as possible along the trail, in the endeavor to save a few hours. The travelers accomplished their mission admirably, but the starving party missed the trail when they had followed it for some twenty miles, and were obliged to camp, in view of the danger of missing the rescuers with food. Mr. Low describes the first twenty-four hours of absolute starvation as painful, but adds, strangely enough, that during the subsequent four days he and the men suffered very little.

Food to Spare

They had no food to spare—scarcely sufficient indeed, to take them to Trout Lake, the nearest H. B. C. post. They were, however, induced to act as guides, and with their help, the party arrived at Trout Lake before the want of nourishment had caused any serious harm. The Hudson's Bay agent was only able to supply them with pemmican, which, for the uninitiated, it may be explained consists of boiled fish, dried and pounded, stored in birch-bark baskets, with, generally, a rabbit-skin holding fish oil in which to cook the appetizing concoction. Furnished with what, after their privations, seemed to be luxury, the party continued down the Severn River, in a reach of the stream "what they thought was a rapid turned out to be a fall eight feet high, and trouble ensued. The first canoe actually rode the crest and fell into the river below without upsetting or sustaining any harm. It, however, displaced some loose rocks just before taking the plunge, and the second canoe, striking these, never had a fair chance. The canoe was so badly damaged that only with great difficulty did the party succeed in nursing it to Fort Severn, but the precious pemmican was unharmed, and in comparison to that, the rest mattered little.

At Fort Severn unsuccessful efforts were made to obtain another canoe. It was decided to repair the boat as much as was feasible, and coast westward to York factory. During this westward trip, camp was pitched at night on the dreary mud flats that characterize this portion of Hudson Bay. On the second night a storm arose that played havoc not only with Mr. Low's tent, but with his intentions.

Padding Ice-blocks
Of his observations and experiences in the Mistassini district Mr. Low could fill a goodly sized book and still leave much untold. In the space of this short sketch it is impossible to do more than allude to the incidents of his travels, but one fact regarding Lake Mistassini it is difficult to refrain from mentioning. On May 24, an Indian attached to "Clearay's" trading camp, left the post and crossed the lake on his heavily laden sled. At noon

Low and Macoun were paddling ice-blocks in the lake, and in the afternoon A. P. celebrated his birthday by enjoying quite a long swim. The temperature was 84 degrees in the shade, and proved to be the highest recorded that summer.

The survey of the lake was completed in July, after which the party surveyed the Rupert river to Rupert house, journeyed to Moose Factory, ascended the Moose river, and eventually reached Mississauga, where the Canadian Pacific railway was in course of construction.

In 1886 Mr. Low was instructed to find the outlet of Favorable lake, in Keewatin, to survey the Severn river, and to return via Oxford lake and Norway house. Prof. Macoun's son was again appointed as assistant, and together they journeyed up the Berens river from Lake Winnipeg. They found the outlet of Favorable lake, though, if the truth must be told, they found it by accident, and followed it to Severn lake. The season was exceptionally dry; no rain fell for six weeks, forest fires obscured the atmosphere, taking sights became difficult, and sometimes impossible, and the travelers once more found themselves on starvation rations. For 300 miles no human being was met not any game near enough to be shot. At last an Indian and his squaw were sighted in a canoe trying to escape notice. When called upon they endeavored to outdistance the party, and a long chase ensued, ending, after ten miles' hard paddling, in the couple being caught.

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Vagaries of the Wind
The wind picked up one of the canoes—they had been staked down as usual—blew it across the tent, which it tore down, and damaged both tent and boat beyond repair. Macoun returned to Fort Severn with instructions to procure a boat of some sort—if he could, but to procure a boat. Here again good luck intervened, for, after some days, Macoun was sighted with four Indians in a flat-

bottomed boat lent by the H. B. C. The boat had been made at Fort Churchill, had drifted away and had turned up at Severn post just in time to loan to Macoun.

Though the boat made good way before a fair wind, tacking with her was a tedious business, so much so indeed that when Mr. Low shot a polar bear he was unable to capture the prize owing to the difficulty of beating against the wind. Game, however, was plentiful. Ducks, geese and caribou were easily obtained, so that the loss of the bear was not a serious matter.

York Factory was safely reached, and a river boat was obtained. Mr. Low reached Norway House just as W. H. Gilder and his party were setting out on their search for the North Pole.

From 1887 to 1891 Mr. Low continued to add to our knowledge of Canadian geology. At first in James Bay and afterwards in the country north of the St. Lawrence he made extensive surveys, the results of which, are they not written in the chronicles of the Geological survey?

Quebec Northern Boundary

In 1892 it was determined to map the new northern boundary of the Province of Quebec. It seemed taken as granted that the officer in charge would be Mr. Low, and Mr. Low was duly appointed. He travelled north from Lake St. John to Mistassini, crossed from the Rupert river to the Eastmain river, and made the first instrumental survey on record of the western portion of that large stream. In the following year he travelled by the same route to the Eastmain river, which he surveyed to its head. Afterwards he began a series of geological explorations in Ungava, the results of which are embodied in a report officially known as Part II, volume VIII. This publication has remained ever since, and seems likely to remain for some time, the standard geological work on the Labrador peninsula.

The party portaged to the head waters of Big River, and down it to Lake Nichikum. Thence a traverse was made to Kanlapiskau lake; the Kanlapiskau river was followed, and subsequently the Larch and Koksoak rivers, to Chimo on the coast.

No fuss was made about this journey, no bombast displayed, no magazines published. Illustrated articles with lurid head lines, Had Mr. Low or his assistant (Captain—now Major—Eaton) died from privation, the newspaper reporters would have craved for copy and fought for photos, but as the exploring party happened to be in charge of an officer who understood the conditions, realized the difficulties, who went prepared for emergency and was fortified with experience, no lives were lost, no pathetic diaries were written, and the newspapers were too wise to fill their columns with dry geological details.

Natives Die of Hunger

Mr. Low had intended wintering at Chimo, but a severe famine—to which nearly one hundred natives succumbed—induced him to alter his plans, and the party were conveyed by the H. B. C.'s steamer to Rigolet. In the following March the survey of the Hamilton river was commenced. Twelve extra natives had been engaged, and each man—white and native—drew 200 pounds on a sled. Progress was necessarily slow, but after some days the spot to which canoes had been sent was reached, and the extra men were sent home. Though the Grand Falls are not the largest or the most powerful in the world, they run the Victoria Nyanza a close second, and compared to them, Niagara is but a baby waterfall. Mr. Low first saw this magnificent accident of nature from a cliff nearly 500 feet high. He had been warned of the irresistible desire the

spectator feels to throw himself into the gorge, and had laughed. He describes his feeling, however, not as if he had any desire to throw himself over the cliff, but as if someone behind was pushing him, and as happens to all who view this extraordinary sight, it was with difficulty he was prevented from precipitating himself into the gorge under the belief that he was being violently shoved. The water has a sheer drop of 312 feet, but the total fall of the river here is over 700 feet, and it is estimated to give nine million horsepower. Mr. Low has pointed out the vast possibilities of this neglected power, which, there is little doubt, will some day supply the greater part of the province of Quebec.

Excellent Iron Ore

It was after having mapped the head waters of Hamilton river that Mr. Low reported large quantities of excellent iron ore along the valley of the Ashuanipi river and deposits of labradorite in Lake Nichikum. Labradorite is probably the most perfect and certainly the most beautiful building stone of which we have any knowledge, and in the days to come, when the valley of the Hamilton river is being worked for iron, this wonderfully streaked feldspar will be quarried in enormous quantities.

Among the many conclusions arrived at in the "Voyage of the Neptune" the following are probably the most important, and the reasons that led to their adoption are very forcibly argued by the Canadian or any other government.

1. The discovery of the north pole, except as a matter of sentiment, is absolutely useless.

2. With plenty of good luck, the Northwest passage can be made, but will never be a commercial route.

3. The Hudson bay route for wheat to Europe is not only practicable, but is bound to be adopted in the near future.

4. Unless the government take strong measures, the Eskimos are doomed race.

In 1905 the Quebec government requested the Dominion government to instruct the geological survey to make a report upon the mineral areas in the Lake Chibougamau district. Accompanying the request was a rider to the effect that all of the field officers in the survey, Mr. Low would be the most acceptable. Mr. Low, accordingly, was sent. His report could scarcely be considered a very comforting document for those deeply interested in Chibougamau mining, but the author expressed the opinion that further prospecting and cheaper transport may develop something really profitable in copper and asbestos.

Expedition to Polar Regions

Mr. Low, however, took chances and made a detailed report on the iron deposits—he located 8,000 acres of the Nastapoka Islands. His report has never been made public, but it is understood that though the ore was both plentiful and of first class quality, it was unfavorable for profitable mining. Nothing, perhaps, is more to Mr. Low's credit than the fact that the geological survey jumped at his offer to rejoin the service, and he was immediately marked as one of the few possible candidates that could be put in charge of the expedition the government intended to despatch to the polar regions. Eventually Mr. Low received his commission as commander of the Neptune, and his report of the work performed by the expedition has become an Arctic classic.

It was in connection with that report that the present chronicler first met Mr. Low, and thereby hangs a tale so good that, though Rome fall, it must be told.

Mr. Low had made certain statements which the writer in his capacity as editor—and after having consulted the Encyclopedia Britannica—queried

time with the above facts to come to the conclusion that Fulton was not, as has been so often claimed, especially by his own countrymen, the inventor of the steamboat any more than was Stephenson in this country the inventor of the locomotive engine. Rather should they be regarded as master minds who focus the knowledge of their time and had an intuitive perception of what are the elements necessary for success. Thus one was successful in establishing a new method of transport by water and the other by land.

New York an Electric City

"Did you ever consider," began the young man who lived very far north in the Harlem, "what a really electric city New York is? Take my case.

"Each morning I am awakened by an electric bell, pushed five flights down by a kindly janitor. That starts the day. "I hop into an electric subway train and get down quickly as things will permit. I buy two dips and I light them at an electric cigar lighter. "Then I march into an elevator which is propelled upward by electricity and I scurry into my office. If I am the first man in I turn on an electric fan which is on an electric telephone during the morning. If the day is an unusual one I may get a message wired to me by electricity.

"At noon I go to lunch and use the electric elevator. I ride a few blocks on an electric surface car and after reaching my underground cafe I seat myself under a cluster of electric incandescent lights. As it happens there is an electric piano in my particular restaurant which plays solemnly during the lunch hour, though there are times when I wish it wouldn't.

"In the evening I dine hurriedly at another place downtown, surrounded by the chattering electric waiters, and after notice of my bill, I pay it at an electric cash register. I go to a friend's house where he makes jello and I leave home in an electric car.

"My friend and I go somewhere in good shape we may ride in an electric car to the evening wanes. I reach my own apartment and turn on an electric switch which lights the lamps in front of my mail box.

"All I am waiting for now is to have some ingenious chap invent something better so that by turning on a clever little electric device I can hold my job without leaving home at all!"—New York Sun.

Robert Fulton and the Introduction of Steam Navigation

The centenary, which takes place during this month, of the introduction of steam navigation by steam as a commercial means of transport in a form that has proved permanent, deserves more than a passing mention. Indeed, the fact that our neighbors across the channel are celebrating the event—for the Maritime exhibition now being held at Bordeaux is ostensibly with this aim—may be our excuse in this country, which contributed so much to that consummation, for giving a brief account of the circumstances leading up to and connected with what may well be called an epoch in material development.

It will be impossible in the limits of this short article to refer to all the experiments in navigation by steam that have taken place, but reference to the claims of two individuals which have been put forward very prominently may be briefly made. They are de Garay and Fulton. Blasco de Garay, a Spanish ship captain, is stated to have used steam in 1543 in experiments on ships in the port of Barcelona, but a scrutiny of the documents preserved in the national archives of Siemancas has revealed the fact that there is no mention therein of steam at all, and that actually the experiments were with paddle-wheels turned by men only.

A stronger claim, and one that, curiously enough, if substantiated, would antedate Fulton's success almost exactly 100

Music and Drama

A glance at the varied and attractive programme arranged for the opening tomorrow at the New Grand would seem to assure a most entertaining week for the many patrons of the popular Government street vaudeville theatre. Some of the turns will arrive in the city tonight from Vancouver and others from Seattle by the Princess tomorrow morning, reports concerning all of the artists being that they are well over the average as vaudeville entertainers, and it is confidently expected that, in their hands, the big average of business that has been the source

up a bill that should give good satisfaction.

Cyril Scott in "The Prince Chap," as seen at the Madison Square theatre and Weber's Broadway theatre, New York, will be presented at the Victoria theatre next Wednesday evening.

"A child's play—artists study life—a heart story—real comedy—a play that fascinates—something new in stage fiction—it's the company—it's the star—it's the play." The critics commented from these various points of view in explaining the success of "The Prince Chap." From the different reports received during the New York run, it is plain that all the above



Cyril Scott in Scene from "The Prince Chap"

of unusual satisfaction to the management during the whole of the summer season will be fully maintained. Heading the bill will be seen Miss Alice Mortlock, supported by H. Webb Chamberlain, in the charming domestic playlet, "How the Fix's Fixed It," the characters being Mrs. Fix, Mr. Fix and the baby. Miss Mortlock is a clever young actress of unusual ability, and the piece has scored a success everywhere. Zamloch is a magician, who has gotten out the rut common to most acts of the kind, and whose stock of new and original tricks has made his turn a feature of every bill on which he has appeared. Warren and Faust have a comedy acrobatic sketch that was deemed worthy of the place of honor on the bill at the Star theatre last week. Freeman Brothers will appear in a singing and dancing turn. George Lavender is a singing and talking comedian; Ernest L. Shaw will sing the illustrated song, "In the Evening by the Moonlight, Dear Louise," and new moving pictures are entitled "Window Demonstration" and "Sign of the Times." The overture by Prof. Nagel's orchestra, which is also to prove one of the most pleasing items among the long list of good things, will be "The Rosary," by Ethelbert Nevin, and to complete the enjoyment with which the beautiful strains will be received, the words, which are equally touching and beautiful, will appear on the programme.

The closing of the fourth week at the Johnson street theatre has proved that the attendance has compared favorably with that of the opening week, which is certainly an indication of the popularity that this house is gaining. Last week's programme was a good one in every particular and met with the approval of everybody who attended the performances. Another good list of attractions have been secured for the coming week, the top-liners being the great protean artist H. V. Fitzgerald, who will present an entirely new and original one-man drama entitled "Miss Devere's Diamonds." Mr. Fitzgerald plays six different characters and during the progress of the act makes 27 instantaneous distinct changes of costume. This particular act is positively wonderful and is on the order of acts that are highly appreciated in New York and larger eastern centers. Harry Greenway, the comedy juggler, has a very clever and funny act. Spingold & Co., four in number, present a very entertaining act merry jingle, entitled "The Handsome Stranger," the Brannons have something very nice in musical specialties, Tommy LaRose in a new illustrated song, and the Pantagescope in the latest motion pictures will make

Besides these four great artists certa a choral concert by local vocalists will be given in the early part of the winter, and a chorus is now in course of formation which promises to be the largest aggregation of singers ever organized in Victoria. The works selected are Elgar's "Banner of S. George," and Coleridge-Taylor's "Wedding Feast" from "Hiawatha." The copies of these works have been cabled for and the rehearsals will start in about three weeks, it being the intention to give this choral concert about the last week of November. Application for membership in the chorus should be sent to Mr. Gideon Hicks, the conductor.

such a convincing demonstration of the value of foresters that the openings will be speedily multiplied.

Matriculation and Degrees

Recognizing that forestry is yet one of the untried ways of making a living in this country, the University Senate has made the requirements for matriculation and degrees somewhat elastic in certain particulars. While the course is one of four years' duration, provision is made to enable the student to obtain the preparatory training and the most essential branches of forestry by the end of the third year. Upon the satisfactory completion of the three years of prescribed studies a diploma of forester will be issued, which shall entitle the holder to return at any time and complete his degree for the degree of Bachelor of the Science of Forestry (B. Sc. F.). The entrance requirements are not easier than those for admission to any other faculty of the university. The candidate must pass the junior matriculation examinations of the university in English history, mathematics, German and either French or Latin, honors being necessary in English and mathematics. But discretion is left to the faculty to admit candidates upon other than the prescribed tests. Special consideration will be given to applicants who have been admitted to

the university upon other standards. The summer school of the university may also be utilized to make up deficiencies in some subjects. The arrangements for facilitating transfers from other departments to the Faculty of Forestry are limited to the first two sessions.

A Post-Graduate Course

The feature of the scheme that is best conceived to satisfy the peculiar conditions is its extension of special privileges to students who have obtained the diploma of the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering at the completion of their three years' course. They will have an option for their fourth (post-graduate) year to specialize in forestry. If they take that option they will be eligible both for the diploma of Forestry and the degree of Bachelor of Applied Science. This is of very great importance. In spite of enlightening knowledge and of negative experience, the masters of our timber wealth are slow to give employment to skilled foresters, the man who is a Bachelor of Applied Science as well as a forester can turn to some other branch of practical science to earn his living. He is not dependent on his knowledge of forestry as a man would be who has gone through the four years' course of the Forestry Faculty. An adaptation to the same end is that in behalf of candidates, if not less than 21 years of age, and if men of some practical experience, may be admitted without examination, as "special students." This privilege will be the means of broadening the usefulness of the faculty.

Field Work

The first two years of the regular course leading to the degree of B. Sc. F. are to be mainly devoted to the study of fundamental subjects, including mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, German and French, and of course, forestry, with geology, surveying and map drawing and forest geography, which are added in the second year. In the two last years the course is also quite broad, though the application of each subject to forestry is more direct. The summer work of the first year is to be devoted to

botany, and that of the second to employment on forest survey and field zoology. Short excursions for third and fourth year students will be arranged from time to time, Saturday being the day generally chosen. In these outings students are to inspect woodlands, logging operations, mills and wood working establishments. Engagements will be made for the spending of a week or ten days of the Christmas vacation of third and fourth year men in lumber camps. Eventually, it is hoped, the use of a forest reserve can be obtained from the government for purposes of practice. If so, third and fourth year students, along with their instructors, will be required to spend six weeks upon the reserve after the close of the academic work.

Opportunities for Work

It is pointed out that the services of educated foresters are beginning to be appreciated in this country. Until recently the forester's only hope of finding employment lay in government. If the crown lands department in one of the provinces, or the interior department of the Dominion, happened to need a competent man to direct its forest economy, the forester out of work might obtain the place. Lumber companies and owners of pulpwood and hardwood areas are not yet invoking the aid of the forester in any general way, but here and there the presence of the forester is indicated by evidence of silva-culture and by the more tidy and less wasteful lumbering methods practiced.

Lord Kelvin Defines An Atom

Lord Kelvin read a paper at the British Association on the motions of other produced by collision of atoms or molecules, containing or not containing electrons.

By an atom he said he meant an indivisible element of ponderable matter or of electricity; by molecule an assemblage of two or more ponderable atoms held together by mutual attractions balanced by mutual repulsions in the atomic theory of electricity.

electron meant an atom of resinous electricity, commonly hitherto called negative electricity. It was at present commonly assumed that all electrons were equal and similar.

An ancient hypothesis, which had had large consideration among philosophers in all times, assumed that there was only one kind of atom, and that groups of equal and similar atoms constitute the chemical elements, with all their marvelous variety of quality. But though no doubt some important and interesting differences of quality, such as the difference between ordinary and red phosphorous, were due to differences of grouping in assemblages of one kind of atom, it seemed extremely improbable that differences of grouping atoms, all equal and similar, sufficed to explain all the different chemical and other properties of the great number of substances now commonly called chemical elements.

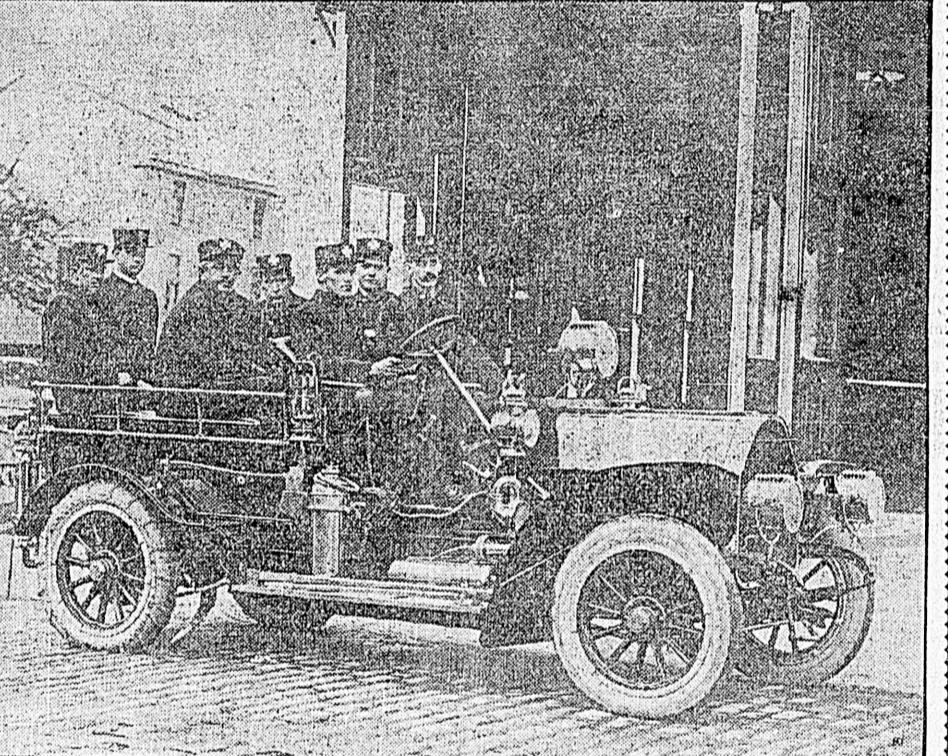
It seemed, indeed, almost absolutely certain that there were many different kinds of atoms, each eternally invariable in its own specific quality, and that different substances, such as gold, silver, etc., consisted, each of them, of atoms of one invariable quality, and that every one of them was incapable of being transmuted into any other.

The sole properties of an atom were (1) its mass, (2) its law of mutual force between itself and every other gravitational atom in the universe. This law was practically the same as the Newtonian law for all distances exceeding the millionth of a millimetre. For distances considerably less the Newtonian law merged into repulsions, resulting in mutual pressure of the bodies resisting joint occupation of space.

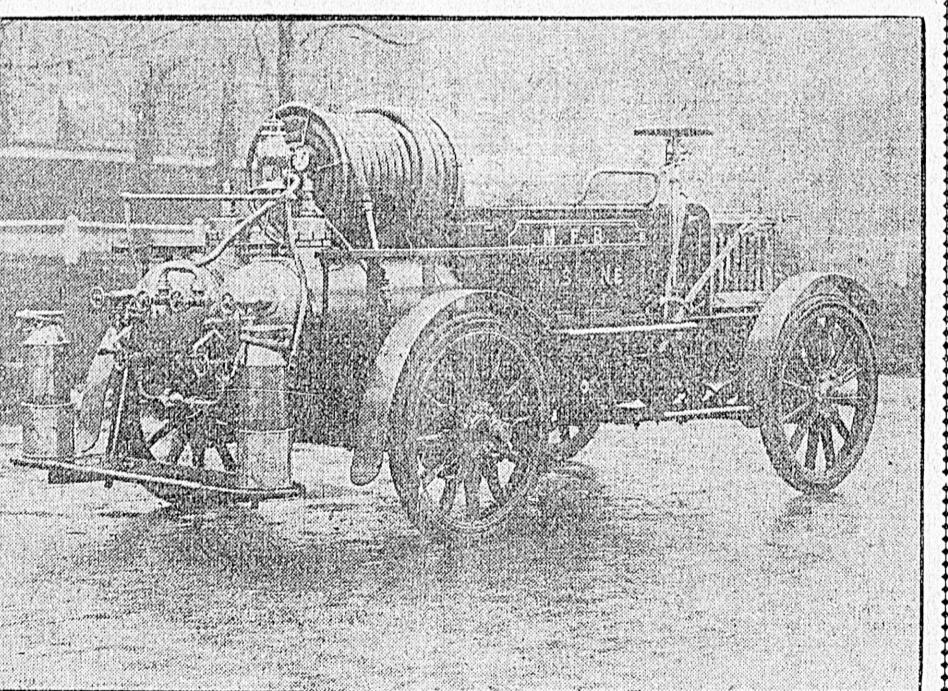
The assumption that the mutual forces between the two atoms depended merely on the distance between their centres implied that each atom was isotropic.—Public Opinion.

"His face was drawn," read the author. "I think you'd better change that," advised the publisher. "We're going to illustrate the book with half-tones."—Washington Herald.

Proposed New Equipment For Victoria Fire Department



Type of United States Motor Fire Wagon



Type of English Motor Chemical Engine

A Remarkable Lady

"The most remarkable woman in the world!"

Though people may differ as to her teachings, character and influence upon the world, no one could be in doubt but that this sentence could only refer to Mrs. Mary Baker C. Eddy.

A woman of 86, she has just passed through a most remarkable inquisition and one that would seem to be almost intolerable. To have a lawsuit brought ostensibly for her benefit, but in reality to destroy her life work, and, as an incident thereto, to be subjected to constant visits, examinations and the like with the avowed purpose of determining her mental condition, presents a remarkable vision of how legal process can be abused in the United States.

Mrs. Eddy passed through this ordeal in a remarkable manner, and the fact has certainly been established to the satisfaction of all mankind, that this remarkable woman still maintains her great intellect unimpaired.

In the end it may be to the great advantage of Mrs. Eddy and her memory hereafter and to the church which she has founded, that this searching and public inquisition was brought about and the truth so ascertained as to dispel every suggestion of doubt now or in the days to come.

There had been rumors floating around, some of them inspired, to the effect that she was in her dotage, that she was a prisoner in her own house, that she was robbed of her means by people who were keeping her in custody, that she was dead, and that some woman was masquerading as Mrs. Eddy.

This trial has had the good effect of clearing up all the ridiculous yarns about "the house of mystery" and has presented Mrs. Eddy to the public as she really is.

That her mental faculties at this time are unimpaired is distinctly shown by the statement of Dr. Allan Maclean Hamilton, perhaps the most prominent alienist in the United States. He has appeared in all the important cases in his own State of New York, both civil and criminal, and was consulted by the government in determining the mental condition of Guiteau, who assassinated President Garfield, and Czolgosz, who assassinated the late President McKinley.

Dr. Hamilton's formal report of his visit to Mrs. Eddy will prove of exceptional interest. It is taken from his formal report to the court.

"My visit to her house was made on the afternoon of Aug. 12, at 2 p.m. I found her to be an elderly woman, of delicate frame, and evidently somewhat affected by the heat. There was, however, no visible indication of any motor symptom of insanity or nervous disease. Her expression was intelligent and in consonance with what she said and did. She was dignified, though cordial, and possessed a certain sense of humor which led her to perpetrate a joke about the so-called "next friends" whom she referred to as "nexters." There was no tremor, no affection of speech, and besides a certain amount of slight deafness, I found nothing the matter with her. She fully understood the nature and object of my visit and was willing, as long as she could, to answer my questions. In doing so she did not manifest any excess of feeling, but responded quickly and intelligently when she heard what was asked her.

The interview was opened by her disavowal of any prejudice against physicians. In fact, she said that her cousin was a regular doctor who had become a homeopath and that her father had believed he was getting crazy because he adopted this method of practice; but that he, however, had taken care of Mrs. Eddy, who had gotten better, and then she herself had commenced a series of experiments, gradually giving more and more feeble medicines until she gave those with no potency whatever, but her patients got well just the same. She then referred to her exposures of spiritualism, which for a time she became interested in. She said that she had afterwards investigated various religions, at different times criticizing the older ministers, and finally adopted the idea that infinite love and salvation were universal; in other words, that she adopted her present faith and that it was the evolution from her earlier experiences.

"She referred to the fact that she had done and was performing an enormous amount of work, which I knew to be true. She said that she had no doubt she was going to win in this matter, and that her followers had done much to help her, and that she would like to have me on her side.

"In answer to questions about her affairs, she said that she had put her property into the hands of three trustees, Henry M. Baker, Archibald McLellan and Mr. Fernals of Concord; that it was chiefly in bonds, but that she had other property, and that she did this because it was in conformity with her faith, and that no man could serve two masters, God and Mammon. She stated that she had taken care of her son, built him a house and fur-

nished it from top to bottom, and had done everything for him; that in February last she had put money in trust for him, that he had not paid his insurance nor his poll tax nor his other taxes, and that she felt he was running in debt, and that she had made a trust of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and had put it into the hands of that honest man (Mr. Street) and two others. She said that she would do this to see that her money would eventually go where she wanted it to go, that is, to the church she had established. She referred to the fact that many years before, when her husband died, she asked her son to come home, saying, "You are all I have; come home and stay with mother, and I will let you have all my property, all my real estate. Here is a home up here and mother waiting for you," but he refused. She referred to the condition in her trust deed that George Washington Glover and Andrew Jackson were to have different forms of education. She declared that the trustees of the deed were Mr. Baker, Mr. McLellan and Mr. Fernals, that she had chosen Mr. Baker because he was a good and successful man to be trusted, and that the others would dispose of her money conscientiously.

"Then she said that her property was mostly in bonds; that she could not be tempted to invest in stocks, not even in preferred stocks, and that upon one occasion she had taken the advice of one of her students, and had lost ten thousand dollars, and that she has never bought stocks since. When asked if she had been interested in mining stocks, she said, "No, I despise mining stocks." When asked, "Has anyone ever tried to make you buy mining stocks?" she replied, "Yes, indeed." When asked who, she replied, "My son." She said that when she bought bonds she always picked out just those she wanted, government or municipal bonds, and that when she selected any, she had a book which she consulted in regard to the population of the chief cities, and that she would find out what that population was before she would take any interest in them, because it was safe to know if the community was responsible. When asked if it made any difference about the size of the cities, she said, "Yes, she found it did, and that she always formed an estimate of their wealth."

"Throughout the entire conversation she showed no evidence whatever of any mental disease. She did not manifest any delusions, which she probably would have done had she been a paranoid, as it has been asserted she was, nor did she once refer to malicious animal magnetism, which I understand was alleged to be an evidence of her state of mind. In person she was neat and clean, and I am informed is most careful about the condition of her house, quickly noting any changes that may be made in the arrangement of the furniture, books or decoration; that she gives her own orders, manages her own servants, and suggests the selection of food. During my visit I heard the sound of electric bells repeated two or three times, signals evidently being made, and I was informed that this was in accordance with a code she had established for summoning to her the different members of her household. She pays her own bills, sometimes questions the use of provisions, takes an intelligent interest in the affairs of her native town and the events of the day.

"Before leaving, she sent for a copy of her book, 'Science and Health,' and inscribed her autograph, apologizing for her nervousness in signing her name.

"The allegations concerning Mrs. Eddy's belief in 'malicious animal magnetism' are ridiculous. I am convinced that the words are only used synonymously with 'malicious influence.' 'Malicious' or 'mendacious animal magnetism' is, therefore, a facetious parlor, as the French say. She certainly has been subject to sufficient anxiety to entertain the fear that she is to be subjected to further disturbance. False reports that she was dead are among these, and her home has been broken into and valuable documents disappeared. That she has delusions regarding her son is an absurdity, for only a few days before he brought the suit to have her declared incompetent she had, without suggestion, made the trust deed to have him and his family provided for. Mrs. Eddy has no insane delusions, as in print and elsewhere simply enunciates the conventional part of her creed, which she and \$100,000 believe in. No matter how improbable or unacceptable it may prove to be to the community generally, is, is no more remarkable than others that have been before or than exist today, and her alleged delusion regarding mesmerism, the non-existence of matter, and the power of healing, form an integral part of very many religious beliefs."

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"In a school in Ancoats a clergyman was questioning a class of boys on their religious instruction. He endeavored to emphasize the virtue of avoiding occasions of sin. "What should a man avoid?" he asked, "who is in the habit of getting too much drink?"

A bright-eyed but rather forlorn-looking lad was ready with an answer: "Please, sir, a policeman"—Manchester Guardian.

On Forestry Training

Toronto Mail and Empire: The course of study and work outlined in the report of the senate committee on the faculty of forestry, University of Toronto, would be an excellent preparation for the forester's calling. The objection that it is a long one, and therefore likely at the outset to discourage students from entering upon it, was manifestly well considered by the committee, whose members looked not only to the economic objects to be attained, but also to the circumstances of the enterprise into which it proposes to launch men. It is very possible that governments with timber lands to administer and lumbermen with limits to husband will develop a demand for foresters as fast as the new faculty will turn out men of the requisite training. It is yet a matter of education for those who are to be employers no less than for those who are to be employed, and conditions are pressing the education on the former. The rapid vanishing of the country's forest resources is causing all who have their capital in timber to turn to science for saving help. By the time the faculty's first class has completed its four-year course there will doubtless be openings ready for the faculty to admit candidates upon other than the prescribed tests. Special consideration will be given to applicants who have been admitted to

such a convincing

THE AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHER

Dark Rooms and Their Equipment—By A. V. Kenah

From the long experience I have had of photography, and photographers, I have come to the conclusion that the latter may be divided into three classes: Firstly, those who take a serious view of the business; secondly, those who are content to just make the exposure and leave the rest to the dealer to do for them; thirdly, those who at first are quite mad with enthusiasm but who shortly afterwards find some other hobby-horse to ride. The latter is a class that we need not bother ourselves about as they are simply butterflies who flit from one flower to another and never stay long enough in any one position to make their mark nor do any other kind of good, but both the second and the first class form the nucleus of the great ranks of the everyday amateur photographers. Another thing has constantly struck me and that is that a very large percentage of the first class at one time belonged to the second and division, but on account of the success that has attended their efforts they have come to take a more serious view of the potential possibilities of photography and have left off having their work finished for them by outside men and have taken up the study of the various processes of photography and become sufficiently interested therein to continue their labors until the time comes when they do all their work themselves. These are the men who form the backbone of amateur photography and it is a rare thing to find one who has really become wedded to this fascinating art, science ever turn back from it. Indeed as a rule they become more and more attracted to it until eventually they develop into photographic enthusiasts and contribute individually to the advancement of the process either from its technical or art sides.

Naturally enough the first thing that starts the ball rolling is the desire to do the development of the plates or films as the case may be, and here right away comes the necessity of a dark-room, supposing that mechanical methods are not to be employed. At first it seems strange that we are able to employ any light at all in the illumination of these closets, but suffice it to say that the majority of plates are so little sensitive to red rays of light that we are enabled to use them provided we act with a reasonable amount of discretion. When we speak of a dark room it must not be supposed that one that is only heavily screened is meant, oh, dear, no, a photographic dark-room is one from which every vestige of light is excluded and the only rays that are permitted to penetrate therein are those that are filtered through some selected medium. As we shall have to spend quite a lot of our time therein the first thing that I always advise amateurs to do is to see that there is a really good source of ventilation, as otherwise we shall be working under such insanitary and unpleasant conditions that we shall speedily find that we cannot make the best of our opportunities. It really matters very little what sort of a chamber we employ provided we can have about with a reasonable amount of comfort in it, and also that a current of air can be admitted to it. Apart from these considerations the only other matter of vital importance is that of water, and I strongly advise the tyro to do all in his power to secure this most useful adjunct right in the dark-room itself. I have for years worked in one where this convenience was not fitted, and could not be supplied without, altogether creating a most unpleasant disturbance in the house, and I got over the difficulty by employing three large ordinary household pails, two of which formed my cisterns and the other was for collecting the used water. The two supply pails were connected by means of a piece of lead tubing and therefore formed one large supply tank, and I drew off the water by means of another pipe, adapted on the siphon system, which had a tap soldered into the

extremity thereof. This is a very simple contrivance, and one that I have fulfilled every requirement of mine, as by taking a little care not to waste the water, I always had enough for flushing purposes, and the final washing operations were conducted in another room that was fitted up with a proper lead sink.

If you have a spare cellar in your house seize on to it at once, as they make excellent dark-rooms, and are generally situated away from the other portions of the house, which is a consideration not to be despised, especially where there are children around. I will suppose that you have selected a suitable chamber and will now pass on to the equipment of the same.

The first thing that we have to consider is the question of what source of illumination we are going to employ. Naturally if we are able to use daylight it is advisable to make some sort of provision for it, and this is not a difficult matter. We have only to go to the dealer and buy some red

pose, and many of them are very inexpensive. Do not, however, make the mistake that some amateurs do, and buy one that is shoddy; rely more or less on the advice of the dealer to whom you are accustomed to go, as the chances are that he will know what your requirements are even better than you yourself, and it is to his interest to see that you are satisfied with what he supplies you with. A good lamp is a source of great comfort to the worker and will more than repay its cost in a very short time, and I advise you to purchase one that is capable of a fair amount of adjustment, by which I mean one in which you are enabled to remove the colored glass or fabric readily should you desire to do so. Such a lamp will be found most useful for other operations than development, as by its aid we can make our bromide prints or our lantern slides. The cheap lamp is to be severely condemned, as it is responsible for more trouble and ill temper than many people think.

If you cannot get gas or electric

glass, but has the advantage of providing us with 254 times the amount of illumination. So far this lamp has only been devised for use with an incandescent electric lamp, but I see no reason why the same principles should not be adapted to either gas or oil. Whichever source of illumination we employ it is certainly well for us to test it to see that it is really safe, the best and simplest way to do this is to take a plate of the most sensitive emulsion we use and place it in a printing frame in the dark-room and across the surface of it stretch a small strip of black paper. Now expose the frame to the light, to be tested for ten minutes, placing it at the same distance that the dish would be if we were developing a plate. If after development there is no trace of the strip of paper visible we may consider the light is a safe one, but if the strip can be made out, then the light cannot be considered safe to work with. Orthochromatic plates are more sensitive to red and orange rays of light than the ordinary plates, therefore special care must be exercised in the selection of a safe light for the dark-room when they are to be developed.

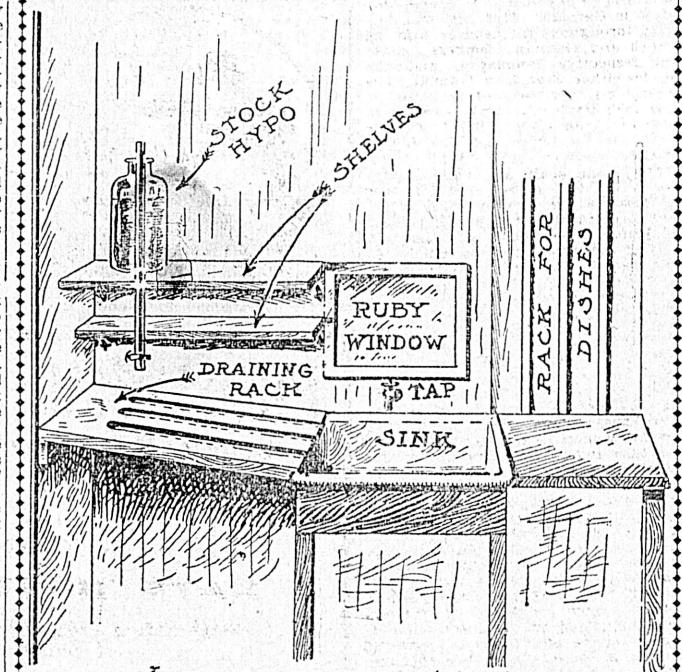
Having thus dealt so fully with the source of illumination, I think I may pass on to the question of the water. I have already pointed out the great convenience that a supply of water in the dark-room is, and if it is at all possible to have this installed by all means do so, as then everything can be done in the one chamber instead of having to be constantly going from one room to the other. Most of the photographic stores supply special developing tanks, and these are very useful, the only objection I have to them being that as a rule they are not large enough. I must confess I like to work in a large sink, where there is plenty of room for using a large dish, as it is my custom to develop several plates at the one time. I do not think the ordinary lead sink, such as one finds fitted in most pantries, can be much improved on, but get one that is fairly deep, so as to avoid the evils of splashing. Lead is better than porcelain, as should a negative accidentally drop from the hand there is not so much risk of it being broken. The height of the sink should be about the same as the waist, and I suppose it is hardly necessary to say that the water tap should be placed over the sink; for preference place it at the end thereof rather than in the middle, as this permits of the easy washing of large plates or enlargements. A suitable inclined plank should lead on to the sink so as to permit the dishes, etc., to be drained, and it will also be found to be a convenience if racks are fixed up alongside the sink to hold the dishes and provide easy means of access at any time they may be required. With regard to the other details of furnishing, there is little more required except some nice shelves, and these should be arranged to suit the convenience of the operator, having regard to the shape and size of the room.

Chemicals and Stock Solutions

To start with, do not go and waste a lot of money on purchasing a large supply of chemicals. Rather be content to get only those that are really necessary and add to them as time and occasion may demand. All that the ordinary amateur requires is to have a suitable amount of developer made up, and to have a large beaker of hypo always ready for use. From my own experience I can safely say that the easiest and most convenient way to keep this is to make up a large quantity in as big a jar as you can get hold of; procure a piece of glass tubing, and bend it so that it forms a siphon, and attach a piece of rubber tubing about two inches long to the outside extremity thereof and an ordinary clip around it. When you require to draw off the hypo solution, all you have to do is to pinch the clip, when the fluid will start flowing into the dish provided for its room.

Answers to Correspondents

A.P.—The cause of the discoloration of your print is because it was not properly washed. Read what I have said above about permanganate of potassium both as a hypo eliminator and also as a test for the presence of hypo. If you have any doubt another time as to whether your prints are properly washed use the method above described and you cannot then make any mistake. Yes, I think the selection from your point of view shows very good judgment and taste.



ARRANGEMENT OF SERVICEABLE DARK-ROOM.

fabric, of which there are several varieties in the market which will admirably answer our purpose. If the window is a large one the best thing to do is to block it up altogether, except for a small space about the size of a 12 x 10 plate, as this will be found ample sufficient for our purposes, and indeed too large an amount of light is to be deprecated, as it will only tend to the chances of fogging our plates, and will tend to confuse us when we come to test the density of our negatives before a smaller source of light. Arrangements so that this space is right over the place where the developing operations are to be carried on, and so that you are enabled to hold the plate comfortably up to the window to judge the process of development. If there is no window in the chamber, recourse must be had to one of the various means of artificial light. Personally my preference is for electric illumination, and there are several forms of lamps to be obtained from dealers which are adapted for this special pur-

pose, then you will have to fall back on either oil or candles. If the former is used see that the receptacle for the oil is a big one, as nothing can be more vexatious than to find the lamp going out in the middle of development, and this invariably occurs when we are engaged with some extra important picture; as regards candle lamps I have a decided preference for that known as the hock-bottle pattern, as it admits of a large amount of candle being employed and does not occupy a large amount of room. For a maximum of light coupled with absolute safety from fogging I suppose there is nothing to beat the Bichromate lamp, which was introduced by Mr. Howard Farmer; this consists of two concentric glass cylinders placed one inside the other, and mounted on a suitable base and furnished with a perforated cap. A solution of bichromate of potassium (6 per cent) is employed, and according to Mr. Farmer, this gives the same degree of safety as an ordinary piece of orange

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Mr. Borden, Conservative Leader—His Platform

Ottawa, Aug. 24.—Very few political speeches in Canadian history have attracted more attention in the press than Mr. Borden's address at Halifax at the opening of his Canadian tour. All the leading newspapers from the Atlantic to the Pacific have published full reports and the Halifax platform is already familiar to intelligent people throughout the whole Dominion. It is no longer possible for even the most partisan government journal or politician to speak of Mr. Borden as a leader without a policy. The definite and statesmanlike declaration of principles set forth by him at Halifax to be further expounded in this series of public meetings, claims public attention at once and appeals to the judgment and conscience of thoughtful, serious and patriotic Canadians. In speeches and motions Mr. Borden and his supporters have in parliament since the last elections affirmed many of the principles now formally proclaimed, but in the confusion of parliamentary business and debate they have not been so conspicuously presented as they are now.

For Clean and Fair Elections

Declarations respecting electoral purity, limitation of campaign funds and the speedy trial of election petitions have already been made in parliament. Mr. Borden has had the support of his party in the house of commons in demanding these wholesome reforms. The party and its leader will not be turned from their course by sneers and jeers respecting the alleged practices of the past. No reform would be possible if the worst traditions of old times were not abandoned. Nor is it an answer to Mr. Borden's demand for stronger measures and better enforcement to say to him, as the Toronto Globe does, that the law against election frauds and corruption is already strong and that it has been in the power of the Conservatives to secure its enforcement.

How Culprits Have Been Protected
The statement is practically untrue. The Conservatives took action in the matter of the Huron and Brockville frauds and were blocked at every turn by government politicians. When these obstacles were overcome Sir Wilfrid caused the whole investigation to cease by a vote of his majority in the commons. Prosecutors sought for two

the principal ballot switching operators in these cases, but the accused were warned by the Liberal machine and escaped from the country, living abroad on pensions from the party fund. The Conservative party prosecuted in the St. James election frauds and criminals sent to jail were pardoned by the government. The Laurier government appointed a prosecutor in the case of the trick ballot boxes at Frontenac and Hastings, and the affair was so managed that the chief culprits easily got out of the country. In the Minnie M. election frauds the former Liberal attorney-general for Ontario absolutely refused to perform his duty. He has received his punishment at the hands of the electors, but the criminals escaped. In the Prince Albert case the government prosecuting officer refused to act against the criminals, but appeared as their counsel, pleaded guilty on behalf of some of them, and the magistrate under his guidance let them off with a light fine paid out of campaign funds. Several of these conspirators escaped to the United States with the obvious complicity of the authorities. One who was a government official was shortly after his punishment re-engaged on government business. Numerous persons who have been reported to the courts for corrupt practices have since been rewarded with public offices. In these circumstances an opposition labor under great difficulties in trying to enforce the criminal law against corruption and fraud in elections.

Will Break up the Conspiracy

If Mr. Borden succeeds in the next election this conspiracy will be broken up. The Ontario conspirators by whom the will of the people was for a long time withheld, while an administration was kept in power by a series of organized crimes, are now partially dispersed as the result of the defeat of the Ross government. No one doubts that Mr. Borden sincerely intends to carry out his programme. If there are in the Conservative party elements opposed to him in this worthy purpose they have notice to let Party Patronage Go

The Conservative programme for reform in the civil service by withdrawing it altogether from party patronage must commend itself to sound

public opinion. When the new system shall be in operation and men are appointed to public offices because they are fit for it, and not because they have friends in control, the country will wonder that it tolerated so long a system under which party service by the applicant or by his friends and relatives was the only claim for appointment to the service of the country.

The civil service of Canada requires competent men and should offer to them an honorable career according to their merits and capacity. It is unfair to good men in the service and unjust to the country which pays them that public offices should be had to one of the various means of artificial light. Personally my preference is for electric illumination, and there are several forms of lamps to be obtained from dealers which are adapted for this special pur-

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Yes, I think the selection from your point of view shows very good judgment and taste.

Chemicals and Stock Solutions

To start with, do not go and waste a lot of money on purchasing a large supply of chemicals. Rather be content to get only those that are really necessary and add to them as time and occasion may demand. All that the ordinary amateur requires is to have a suitable amount of developer made up, and to have a large beaker of hypo always ready for use. From my own experience I can safely say that the easiest and most convenient way to keep this is to make up a large quantity in as big a jar as you can get hold of; procure a piece of glass tubing, and bend it so that it forms a siphon, and attach a piece of rubber tubing about two inches long to the outside extremity thereof and an ordinary clip around it. When you require to draw off the hypo solution, all you have to do is to pinch the clip, when the fluid will start flowing into the dish provided for its room.

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It is also advisable to keep a stock solution of alum made up and also a small amount of a ten per cent solution of Bromide of Potassium. This latter is best kept in a special dropping bottle, as by means thereof the requisite amount can easily be measured out. Beyond these chemicals I do not see what the ordinary amateur will want to start with, although perhaps he might keep a small amount of a saturated solution of ferric-oxide of potassium handy, as this often comes in very useful for locally reducing the density of negatives; care should, however, be taken with it, as it is a strong poison, and if it gets into cut or a scratch it will produce intense irritation and may even cause more serious trouble. There is just one thing more that I would like to say in every dark room, and it is a thing that I have rarely met with, although its use is oftentimes the greatest advantage to all of us.

I refer to permanganate of potassium; all you want to do is to go to your drug store and purchase ten cents worth of this chemical, and dissolve it in a wide-mouth half-pint bottle, such as an empty pyro one. As an eliminator of hypo nothing can exceed permanganate of potassium, and should you at any time want to wash a negative quickly all you have to do is pour a few drops of permanganate into the washing water. At first discoloration will take place, but, as soon as the permanganate has oxidized any residue there may be left, it will return to its purple color and you are then safe to take the plate out and dry it. Another advantage of permanganate is that it acts as an excellent reducer, and by adding a few drops of sulphuric acid to the solution, a minimum or two to the half-pint, you at once have a reducing agent which you will find acts very equally all over your plate.

If you are uncertain as to whether your prints are properly washed, just pour off a little of the last washing water and add a drop of the permanganate solution to it—if it retains its color your prints are perfectly washed, but if it does not do so, you will know that they require more washing. Adopting the same method you can find out at once if your dishes are clean, and you can also use it as a disinfectant for your sink; and if you should have the misfortune to cut your finger at any time use a dilute solution of permanganate as an antiseptic, you can also test the safety of your drinking water with the same agent, by dropping a single minim of it into a tumbler of the water you suspect. If after a few minutes the water still retains its color you will know that it is safe to drink. Altogether you will find permanganate of potash a most useful friend, and I strongly advise you to always have a solution (a weak one) of it by you.

In conclusion let me apologise for the roughness of the sketch accompanying this article, but unfortunately, I am not a skilled draftsman. However, I think it will serve its purpose, and, as it is a plan of a dark-room in which I have done a considerable amount of work, I can speak from my own experience as to the convenience of its arrangements. As will be seen it is very simple, and can readily be constructed by anyone with only an elementary knowledge of carpentry. Of course it is advisable to get a plumber to fix the sink, but otherwise it will be easily constructed by an intelligent amateur.

Answers to Correspondents

A.P.—The cause of the discoloration of your print is because it was not properly washed. Read what I have said above about permanganate of potassium both as a hypo eliminator and also as a test for the presence of hypo.

If you have any doubt another time as to whether your prints are properly

washed use the method above described and you cannot then make any mistake.

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Chemicals and Stock Solutions

The World of Labor

Barbers 2nd and 4th Monday
Blacksmiths 2nd and 3rd Tuesday
Boilermakers 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Boilermakers' Helpers 1st and 3rd Thursday
Boilermakers 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Bricklayers 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Bartenders 1st and 3rd Sunday
Cooks and Waiters 2nd and 4th Tuesdays
Carpenters Alternate Mondays
Cigarmakers 1st Friday
Electrical Workers 3rd Friday
Garment Workers 1st and 3rd Friday
Lathers 1st and 3rd Friday
Leather Workers 4th Thursday
Laundry Workers 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Longshoremen Every Monday
Lester Carriers 4th Wednesday
Matchmakers 1st and 3rd Thursday
Moulders 1st and 3rd Thursday
Musicians 1st Sunday in Quarter
Painters 1st and 3rd Monday
Plumbers 1st and 3rd Friday
Printing Pressmen 2nd Tuesday
Shipwrights 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Stone Cutters 2nd and Thursday
Street Railways Employees 1st Tuesday 2 p.m.; 3rd Tuesday 8 p.m.
Stenographers Monthly
Tailors 1st Monday
Typographical Last Sunday
T. and L. Compt. 1st and 3rd Wednesday
Waiters *

Window Glass Blowers' Association was founded in 1874.

Barbers and civic employees at Windsor, Ont., have received an increase in wages. *

Electrical workers at Halifax, N. S., have obtained an increase of \$1.50 per week.

An advance amounting to 2 cents per hour has been granted to employees of the Toronto Railway company.

Enginemen and firemen in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway company on western lines have obtained an increase. *

The strike of the longshoremen at Halifax was settled. The company discharging the objectionable non-union men. *

There are 600 post office female telephone operators in London. They begin at 17s and rise in 9 years to 26s per week. *

The first strike on record in the United States occurred in Philadelphia in 1796. Three hundred shoemakers went on strike for higher wages.

The allied printing trades at Brantford, Ont., have had their hours decreased from 8 1/2 to 8 hours per day, in fulfillment of an agreement entered into in 1906. *

The twenty-third annual session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, will be held at Winnipeg, Man., beginning September 16. *

The fifth annual convention of the National Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is to take place in Glace Bay, N. S., commencing Tuesday, September 10. *

Judge Cochrane, in the United States Federal Court at Covington, Ky., recently upheld the law prohibiting common carriers from discriminating against labor organizations.

The department of justice has decided that railroad workers are in the unskilled labor class and cannot be imported into the United States under the Alien Contract Law. *

An organization of school janitors is contemplated in Minneapolis, Minn., and steps have been taken to secure a charter from the American Federation of Labor. *

Housemen and houseboys are being introduced with great success in houses in Melbourne, Australia, to alleviate the domestic servant problem. Boys, it is found, work more quickly than girls. *

Members of the San Francisco Teachers' Federation have addressed a letter to the board of supervisors asking for an increase in pay and suggesting a minimum scale of \$1,200 a year. *

A universal price list and the general eight-hour workday in every section of the United States and Canada is the plan proposed by Boston, Mass., Steel and Copper Plate Printers' union.

Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers at Calgary, have had their wages increased, the former from 45 to 51 1/2 and the latter from 25 to 30 cents per hour. *

J. Marks, of London, editor of The Industrial Banner, the labor paper which is soon to be issued in Toronto, has been in Toronto recently visiting the various unions in reference to his publication. *

R. Todd, Canadian organizer of the Cigar Makers' Union, and J. A. Flett, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, addressed the union men of Berlin, Ont., on Labor Day, where a monster celebration was held.

At a meeting of North of England, coal owners held in Newcastle-on-Tyne, an advance of six cents a day was granted to deputies, colliery engineers and mechanics in that country's coal fields, and 4 per cent. advance to the firemen. *

The election of the local Trades and Labor delegates to the Canadian Labor Congress, which will be held in Winnipeg for six days commencing September 16th, resulted as follows: C. Silverz and J. C. Waters, with Edward Gilligan and A. McLeod as alternative delegates. *

The number of deaths from industrial accidents in Great Britain reported in 1906 was 4,111, a decrease of 278, as compared with the year 1905, and slightly less than the average for the five years, 1902-6. *

The Brotherhood of Silver Workers has made a general demand all over the country for a nine-hour work day, at 10 hours' pay, but has decided to put it in force in New York and its vicinity first, action in other sections to be guided by the results there. *

A firm of British shipowners writes that they have been informed by one of their shipmasters that when loading at Newcastle, N. S. W., he narrowly escaped a fine of \$1,000 for having employed two laborers without having first consulted the union. The letter states: "Two men were employed to do some work about the ship as seamen. The labor union maintained they were not seamen but casual laborers,

fields they had broken. The baronet's point was that the deer were wild, and therefore he could not be held responsible for them. The court, needless to say, made short work of his plea. But before the case came on he must needs have one of the deer shot by a keeper and a haunch sent to the judge who was to try the issue. Of course the gift was returned with a scathing denunciation. 'My dear fellow,' said Chief Justice Monahan, when the righteous judge told him of the affair, 'you should have taken the scoundrel's haunch, eaten it, and sent him to jail for contempt of court!'—London Evening Standard.

Will Not Contribute To Imperial Defence

St. John Telegraph: John E. Ewart, K. C., of Ottawa, who figured prominently as leading counsel for the Roman Catholic church in the celebrated Manitoba school question, is in the city, and accompanied by Mrs. Ewart is staying at the Royal.

He was engaged by the Catholics in 1890, and in the subsequent fights in the courts led the legal forces. Foiled by the decision of the Privy Council, Mr. Ewart continued the fight by appeal to the Dominion government, and the political developments resulting in the defeat of the government of Sir Charles Tupper in 1896 are well remembered.

Mr. Ewart was interviewed by a Telegraph reporter last evening and he passed from a review of the famous struggle to the present conditions, and also spoke of larger national questions. Referring to Earl Grey's utterances regarding Canada's part in the naval defence of the empire, he declared the sentiment in Canada as he had found it, especially in the west was decidedly against the idea of this country contributing funds to maintain the British navy. Mr. Ewart also predicted the supremacy of the west and the decline of the east. As the first president of the Winnipeg Canadian Club and a prominent member of the Ottawa Club he made some interesting suggestions as to the proper work of these popular organizations.

Asked as to whether school regulations in Manitoba were now perfectly satisfactory to each side, Mr. Ewart said: "I understand that in this province, especially in the cities, you practically have separate schools, though such are not provided for by law. In the rural districts in Manitoba and in many towns, the conditions are the same. The Catholic population is segregated and the schools in the Catholic districts have a religious flavor and are not unacceptable.

It is understood that a beginning of the co-operative system proposed between the labor organizations and the farmers of the Northwest will be made in handling the next potato crop. The farmers have eleven warehouses along the lines of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific lines all in Minnesota. *

The report of Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood, of the International Typographical union, at the recent convention, showed that the collections for the year ending May 31st, 1907, had reached the enormous total of \$1,939,304.91 and the expenditures \$1,642,441.94, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$266,862.97. There was also collected during the same period for the support of the Printers' Home \$61,931.40. The average age at death of printers for the year was 46.7 years.

The quietest Labor Day in years was observed in Chicago last Monday.

Contrary to custom, members of trade unions made no demonstrations of their numerical strength by parading the streets with music and waving flags. Economy was the motive for eliminating the parade. Leaders of the labor movement in Chicago concluded some time ago that it would be better to spend the money used in hiring bands and purchasing uniforms for organization purposes.

The board of conciliation appointed in 1902 to settle disputes arising between the miners and operators in the Anthracite coal fields, now has a clean docket. The board has been in existence for a little over four years, and during this time it has settled 159 differences between the coal operators and their employees. *

Trade unions in New South Wales had the following membership at the end of 1906: Australian workers, 17,852 members; miners, 5,699; power-loom weavers, 4,704; railway and tramway employees, 4,592; seamen, 2,969; Broken Hill miners, 2,828; etc., etc., the total of organized workmen being 84,893 members, organized in 137 trade unions. *

Machineists and other workmen in the railroad shops of the west are rejoicing over the news that the nine-hour day, for which the men have been fighting for years, is to be tried on several of the larger railroad systems. The change will affect about 2,200 machineists, and ultimately, if adopted by all the railroads, between 15,000 and 20,000 employees in the shops. The trades which are said to have decided to introduce the nine-hour schedule are the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. The two first named roads have also granted the machineists wage advances on an average of 3 to 3 1/2 cents an hour. *

The British section of the International association for labor legislation was organized on February 24, 1906, and the report received by the department of labor covers the two years following that date. The association itself has its headquarters at Basle, Switzerland, and the objects are set forth as being as follows: 1. To serve as a bond of union to all who believe in the necessity for labor legislation. 2. To organize an International labor office. 3. To facilitate the study of labor legislation in all countries, and to provide information on the subject. 4. To promote international agreements on questions relating to conditions of labor. 5. To organize International Congresses of labor legislation.

Industrial accidents occurring to 437 individual workpeople in Canada during the month of June, 1907, were reported to the department of labor. Of these, 156 were fatal and 273 resulted in serious injuries. In addition, 6 fatal accidents were reported as having taken place prior to the beginning of the month, information not having been received by the department before June, 1907. The number of fatal accidents reported in June, 1907, was 65 in excess of the previous month giving the ages of the victims of industrial accidents, 32 referred to persons between 21 years of age, 97 to persons between twenty-one and forty-five; 18 to persons over forty-five; 95 persons were over twenty-one years of age, but their exact ages were not specified. *

The incompatability of our judges is practically beyond dispute, yet some of the countrymen of the judges do not realize it. Judge Morris tells of a case in which an Irish baronet, who held strong notions as to the divine rights of landlords, refused to pay for the damages done by his deer to the turnip crop of a farmer, into whose

hand because that is the right hand and means that we disarm ourselves in the presence of a friend.

We bow our head in passing others because our ancestors were wont to bow before the real yoke of the oppressor.

Men bare their heads because they had to unmask in the days of chivalry before the queen of beauty.

Small boy (in awed tone)—Pa, do you know, I looked into the past, to just now, and what do you think I saw?

Small boy—Can't guess, my boy.

Father—Ah, sensible young fellow, that. He was holding her hands to prevent her playing the piano.—London Tit-Bits.

The Anti-Alcoholists

The Stockholm correspondent of the London Times, writing under date of August 3 says: The Eleventh International Anti-Alcoholic Congress, which has been assembled here since Monday, July 29, concluded its labors today. Generally speaking, the conclusions embodied by the conclusions arrived at were adopted, the Swedish committee of organization having decided, as stated in the programme drawn up for the proceedings, that no votes should be taken on questions of principle out of respect to the opinions of minorities, and to avoid any appearance of pressure brought to bear on dissentients. It was preferable, in the opinion of the committee, that the facts and arguments brought forward in debate should be allowed to speak for themselves. In one case, however, an exception was made to this rule. This was in regard to the question of temperance in schools, the exception being justified, as the president of the congress, Bishop von Scheele, informed me, by the vital importance of the subject, the unanimity of opinion in regard to it, and the fact that as the resolution applied to minors, it could not be regarded as an attempted infringement of individual liberty.

The resolution adopted at the public meeting at Skansen on the day preceding the official opening of the congress was quite independent of it, although many of the congress members were present. This meeting was organized as a public demonstration on the part of the local temperance societies in favor of the objects for which the congress was assembled, and the number of those who took part in the demonstration, in spite of the pouring rain—about 20,000 it was said—is sufficient evidence of the popularity of the anti-alcohol movement in Stockholm.

The congress was attended by 25 officials representing 16 countries, and by a much larger number of private members and delegates from temperance societies and associations. The congress comprises three distinct sections—namely, General, Scientific, and Popular. These several sections have held in all 24 meetings, and the following are the most important subjects that have come under debate: In the general section—Temperance in schools; alcohol and native races; alcohol and degeneration; alcohol and social questions; alcohol and crime; alcohol and the military; the role of the Press in combating alcoholism; the Gothenburg system; in the scientific section—Alcohol and medicine; alcohol and mental diseases; the alimentary properties of alcohol; alcohol and life insurance; alcohol and mutual assistance associations; alcohol and rates; in the popular section—Woman and the temperance question; alcoholism in literature and art; temperance and public education; alcoholism and the higher classes.

The question of temperance in schools was also the subject of Professor Tigerlind's inaugural address at the opening of the congress. It came under discussion at the first meeting of the general section, introduced by Professor Hartmann (Leipzig) for the government that it has been charged that Premier Roblin had made a compact with the archbishop in order to secure votes.

The situation in the northwest territories has been accepted by the Catholic church and there is no sustained complaint from any party.

Having resided in Winnipeg for twenty years, Mr. Ewart speaks with authority on conditions in the west, and he is a firm believer in its future predominance over the east.

"What have you here?" he said, "you are at the east end of everything. There is nothing on the north, and on the west you have part of the United States. If I were a young man I would go west at once. There are all the possibilities for advancement in the world."

"The construction of a tunnel between Prince Edward Island and the mainland is being advocated, and what good would it be?" I heard a man remark the other day to a Prince Edward Islander. "If you have a tunnel under that strait, all your people will get away. How can the island expect to progress? One man cannot do business or make money by himself."

Mr. Ewart spoke of the feeling in the west against Canadian contributions to the British navy. He said: "I am surprised that the governor-general should advocate such a step when popular opinion is so much against it. I know that the west is decidedly opposed to the idea of a grant and I am trying to sound the temper of the east."

"After the last Colonial conference it was seen that the scheme of Colonial support of the navy was not feasible. Before that Canada had the distinction of being the only colony which had not written opposite its name. Even Newfoundland and little Natal had contributed their few thousand pounds of butts, Canada stood alone."

She was joined, however, by Australia and all the other colonies except New Zealand, the admiral himself was willing to bear the burden and allow the colonies to devote what money they had to devote to military purposes on their own country. I would like to see a Canadian navy, and this is the idea prevailing in the west."

The Independent West. The general tone of the west is more independent than in the east. There is a broader spirit, and consequently not so much Grit and Tory, or Protestant and Catholic spirit in evidence."

Speaking of Canadian Clubs, Mr. Ewart said: "The clubs are strong in many cities and are doing a good work, but there seems to be something lacking. Any famous man from anywhere is asked to speak on anything as long as he is a notable, no matter whether he touches on Canadian interests or not. I always go to hear the speakers and it is very enjoyable, interesting and instructive, but the subject should be one fitting a Canadian Club."

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C.C. Russell

Dry Goods and Millinery Importer, Douglas St.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN CANADA

For all Millinery Supplies, Ladies' Fall Suits, Skirts, Jackets and Hats, also Complete Stock of the Newest and most Fashionable Dress Goods

Write For Catalogues



JOHNNY—GET YOUR GUN

Always on deck is Sidney Shore, keeps tins and pans and paints galore; Everything in the hardware line, up to date and superfine.

His sporting goods, including guns, With shot and shells, keeps in tons, Fill up your belts and buy your knives, And bid adieu to your little wives.

Take to the woods and creep along, The sporting season now is on, To shoot the wily grouse and duck, Buy from Shore and try your luck.

SHORE'S HARDWARE

Cor. Government and Johnston Sts.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION
Victoria, B.C., September 24th to 28th.

The Biggest and Best of the Season. Prize List Increased Nearly Fifty Per Cent in Stock Divisions. Valuable Special Prizes.

4-DAYS HORSE RACING—4
Rough Riding Competition For Championship of British Columbia

\$50,000.00 Expended in Improvements to the Grounds this Year

EXCURSION RATES FROM ALL

New Suits, Trousers, Overcoats and

Raincoats, at the

SEMI-READY WARDROBE

— ALSO —

New Lines of Underwear, Gloves, Hats, Caps, Top Shirts, Hosiery, Bags, Valises, Suit Cases, etc.

Flannel Suits, Straw Hats, Bathing Suits at Half-Price

B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Sole Agents for Semi-Ready Tailoring

3,000 Garments to Select From



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In Woman's Realm

In devoting more space than formerly to the affairs of women the Colonist is taking a step, which it is hoped our lady friends will appreciate. Any communication from them of general interest will be welcomed and carefully attended to.

HERE AND THERE

Joaquin Miller, in "Memories and Rime," tells of an old Mexican woman who, seeing a traveller pause on a mountain top to admire a beautiful scene, exclaimed in her own language, "Oh, it's a pretty world!" What a variety of beauty there is to admire these early autumn days, and how much good it would do women, young and old, if, as they go about their business or their work, they could but pause long enough to see it. Sea and sky, the green lawn, the clambering vine, the varied tints of the flowers, the faces of the little children, the graceful spire—these and a thousand other things call for our admiration, if only we have eyes to see them with. It may be objected that only women of leisure have time to look about them and gain the inspiration that comes from a realization of the beauties of the world around them. Home demands so much of the time and the energies of those who have to make it a place where husband and children will always find neatness and comfort that there is scarcely time to pause and rest. Those who enjoy the beauty of a well-ordered home should see it that whenever it is possible the homemaker has an opportunity of leaving what, even though it be a labor of love, is apt to become weary and monotonous, to breathe the fresh air and enjoy the beauty which a good Providence has with so lavish a hand spread abroad upon all sides.

A tired looking girl went home in a car at noon yesterday. She was little more than a child, but she had been working a year and a half in a factory, where her duties were largely mechanical. Her wages would probably have ranged during that time from \$10 to \$20 a month.

At half past 9 o'clock on Thursday night a pretty modest girl of some 12 summers was going home. She looked bright and cheerful and informed an older companion that she was able to add to the family income the sum of \$15 a month. She was a waitress in one of the restaurants.

The work of either one of these girls was easy. It was carried on in rooms more or less crowded, and in going to and from work they were obliged to pass through the business part of the city. Their wages were low, and they were compelled to pay carfare in order to get to their work in time.

Last evening a lady stated that in certain parts of the city a Chinaman would not work in a house under \$40 per month, and another complained that she had to pay the poorest sort of boy \$25 per month.

There are many ladies, especially those who have little children, that would be willing to pay a girl high wages rather than engage a Chinaman to assist them in household work. In most homes a girl gets good food, and the clothing suitable for her work is not expensive, and yet nothing but the pressure of necessity will induce many of them to engage in domestic service. It is not that under proper conditions household work is distasteful to young girls, for there is no department of our public school course so popular with the pupils of the public schools as that of domestic science.

The girls say that in offices, stores and factories they are treated with courtesy; that they know exactly what hours they have, and that when their duties are completed their time is their own. Are these conditions unattractive in a home? Let the women of Victoria ask themselves why not.

Miss Constance Beerholm, writing in the Grand magazine, says in reference to Queen Alexandra: "When people are noble they love color,"—so said Mr. Ruskin. Well, the Queen loves color and those best in combination praised by Francis Bacon, who in one of his essays opines that there is nothing to compare with the mingling of white, carnation, and sea green. At any rate, when making out a scheme for her living room these are the colors to which she flies. At Windsor her

boudoirs, hung with soft rose color and panelled with white, are a dream of prettiness. Dim and ancient Oriental embroideries are a special weakness of hers, and acquired whenever they can be got. One particularly beautiful, of crimson, covers the grand piano in the principal drawing room at Buckingham palace.

The Queen is a very deft arranger of flowers, and when any state function is coming on she gives exact orders as to how the tables shall be furnished. It was a charming idea of hers at one of the coronation banquets at Windsor to have with the wonderful gold plate flowers chosen to enhance its beauty, all light pink and red geraniums—a darling venture, but wholly successful."

CELEBRATE THE SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF WEDDING

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McDonald, of This City, Have Enjoyed Long Period of Married Bliss

Yesterday afternoon a few intimate friends assembled at 63 Kings road, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McDonald, to extend to them congratulations on the 60th anniversary of their marriage. On the 7th of September, 1847, at Rothesay, Scotland, Rev. Dr. Anderson celebrated the marriage of Alexander McDonald and Mary McDearmid.

Mr. McDonald was born in the island of Coll and his wife is a native of Oban, Argyllshire, Scotland. They came to Canada in 1855 and for seven years resided near Toronto, a part of the country which has undergone marvelous changes since that time. Then they moved to Orillia, where they resided until they came to this city in 1888. Their family were three daughters, Mrs. Gilechrist and Mrs. Morrison, who reside in Victoria, and Mrs. Smith, who resides in Vancouver.

Both the bride and bridegroom of 60 years ago are pale and hearty, and in comfortable circumstances. They are members of the First Presbyterian church. Yesterday they were the recipients of a number of presents suitable to the occasion. While they stood on the proverbial marriage rug their pastor, Rev. Dr. Campbell, gave them an address suitable to the celebration and presented them with a document duly signed in lieu of a marriage certificate. Refreshments were served, the bride of 60 years ago cutting the historical bride's cake.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

The Colonist readers are asked to assist in making this personal column as complete as possible. Send or phone items to the city editor.

Yesterday morning Miss Palmer, elder daughter of Mr. R. M. Palmer, secretary of the Bureau of Provincial Information, left by the steamer Princess Victoria, for Vancouver, en route to Guelph, Ontario, where she will attend the McDonald Academy for two terms. It is not expected that Miss Palmer will return to her home near Victoria until September of next year.

Miss David Leeming of Dee Cottage, No. 11 Simcoe street will hold her post nuptial reception on Wednesday afternoon, September 11th.

The many friends of Mrs. Otto Weller will be pleased to know she is making favorable progress after an operation.

Col. E. S. Topping, who recently returned to his home in Victoria from a trip to Queen Charlotte Islands was a passenger to Vancouver by the Princess Victoria yesterday morning.

A. J. McMillan, general manager of the Le Roi Mining Company who came to Victoria several days ago to interview the provincial government in connection with the coke supply agitation, left by the Princess Victoria yesterday morning on his return to Rossland.

H. Mortimer Lamb, of Montreal secretary of the Canadian Mining Institute, leaves Victoria this morning by the Princess Victoria. He will visit several of the chief mining centres of the Boundary and West Kootenay districts and proceed thence eastwards.

by the Crow's Nest railway, taking the main line train for Montreal at Medicine Hat, Alberta.

Mrs. M. A. Norris, of Fernwood road went to Pender island yesterday for the purpose of accompanying her mother, Mrs. Henry Lawson, home to Victoria. Mrs. Lawson has been spending a few weeks on the island at the home of one of her daughters, Mrs. Evan Hooson.

A. V. Kenah, who has been attending the Photographers' Association of the Pacific Northwest convention at Seattle returned to Victoria yesterday.

Sergeant Redgrave is progressing slowly at the Jubilee hospital and his condition is such that the doctors give every hope for his recovery.

Ven. Archdeacon Scriven is at the St. Francis hotel. He will remain in town over Sunday.

Miss Louise Bickle of Cumberland has come to Victoria to attend Dr. Pope's academy.

Miss Helen Campbell, of Auckland, N. Z., who has been visiting Mrs. H. Currie, 102 Menzies street, left Victoria on Saturday to be the guest of Mrs. Kerr-Pirret, Seattle.

Among the pretty dresses seen at the home at government house last Thursday afternoon were: Mrs. R. Dunsmuir, beautiful soft white princess dress with real lace and a large black hat; Mrs. Audain, pale pink; Mrs. Spratt, pale blue; taffeta; Mrs. Hunter, black taffeta; Mrs. B. S. Heisterman, smart pale green taffeta dress; Mrs. T. S. Gore, brown; Mrs. C. Roberts, smart brown and white check coat and skirt; Mrs. Rattenbury, beautiful pale green ladies' cloth; Miss P. Mason, white and green; Miss Peters, white; Miss Paula Irving, grey crepe de chine and picture hat; Miss Green, blue jumper dress; Mrs. Luxton, handsome black lace dress over white; Miss Heyland, black and white muslin; Mrs. Alexis Martin, white; Mrs. R. Robertson, black; Mrs. McCallum, black dress and real lace; Mrs. Berkeley, mauve; Miss Langley, pretty pale blue; Mrs. Eliot, smart pale pink ladies' cloth dress; Mrs. Langley, blue silk; Miss Greenhields, blue; Miss Little, smart grey dress; Miss Perry, handsomely white dress with real Irish lace; Miss Irving, blue; Miss G. Irving, dark green; Mrs. G. Irving, mauve; Mrs. Herchmer, very pretty pink dress with picture hat to match; Miss G. Campbell, black and white silk dress; Miss Troup, pretty pink muslin, large white hat with ostrich feathers; Mrs. Troup, smart white dress, with real lace coat; Miss Bullen, pale green; Miss Brae, grey crepe de chine; Miss Pitts, white; Miss Spencer, white; Miss Angus, white; Mrs. Blacklock, smart black; Mrs. Flumerfelt, pale blue; Miss K. Gaudin, white; Miss Harris, grey; Mrs. Butchart, green; Mrs. Grant, white; Mrs. McPhillips, pretty pink muslin; Miss Arbutnott, white muslin; Mrs. Arbutnott, Mrs. Allgood, black and white princess robe; Miss Gaudin; Mrs. R. Jones, white dress.

Mrs. Mackay and family left for their home in Wainwright last Wednesday after spending an extended visit to Victoria. They expect to return to Victoria next year, when they will again be welcomed back by their many friends.

Mr. Hugarty, who has been spending a few days at Cowichan Lake, shooting, returned to Victoria last Wednesday with a splendid bag of birds.

Mrs. C. M. Roberts, Burdette avenue, who has been spending the summer months with her sister, Mrs. Landes, Seattle, arrived in Victoria last Saturday.

Mrs. William Monteith and family returned home yesterday from Cowichan river, where they have been spending the summer.

Mrs. Walter Dunn, Crofton, spent a few days in Victoria during the week and was a guest at the Balmoral.

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Mr. C. Campbell-Johnston and A. E. Hepburn, mining engineers, from Vancouver, are in the city for the purpose of examining some mining properties on Vancouver Island.

Dr. and Mrs. Nelson left last Tuesday on a visit to Mrs. Burchell, Thetis Island.

Mrs. Newcombe left last Tuesday for a holiday with Mrs. Nixon, Thetis Island.

J. C. Bridgeman and Mr. Phipps left last Monday for a few days shooting at Cowichan lake.

Major Barnes and son spent a few days in Victoria during the week and returned to their home at Westholme last Wednesday.

Mr. Jack Cambie, Bank of Montreal, Vancouver, spent a few days in Victoria during the week renewing old acquaintances.

Mr. Jack Browne, Canadian Bank of Commerce, has been transferred to Vancouver.

Miss Gaudin and Miss K. Gaudin, who have been spending a pleasant holiday at Goldstream hotel, returned home at the beginning of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Arbutnott, Miss Arbutnott, Will Arbutnott and Miss Gaudin, who have been away on a holiday up the coast in Mr. Arbutnott's steam launch, returned home last Saturday night after a most enjoyable trip.

Mrs. Freeman, Miss Little, Misses Mason, Mr. Morten Mason, Mr. B. Smith, Miss Perry, Miss L. Little and Jessie Prior returned home last Saturday after spending a most delightful holiday at Mrs. Little's camp, Comox.

Colonel and Mrs. E. G. Prior spent a few days during the week at Shawanigan lake.

Mrs. Albert S. Shaw, who has been visiting in Victoria for the past week or so, left last Monday for her home in San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Smith of Vancouver are the guests of Mrs. Heisterman, Douglas street, for a month.

Miss M. Rome left last Thursday for Vancouver, where she will attend Miss Gordon's academy.

Miss Mildred Campbell and Miss E. Helmcken left during the week to attend Miss Gordon's school, Vancouver.

Miss I. Tuck, after spending a most enjoyable visit to Cowichan lake, returned home last Monday.

Emperor William, it is understood, will arrange a marriage between his only daughter, Princess Victoria, and his cousin, Prince Leopold, son of the Princess Henry of Battenberg, when he visits his uncle, King Edward, this fall. Princess Victoria is Emperor William's youngest child. She is 15 years old. Her intended husband, Prince Leopold, is 18. He is a brother to the Queen of Spain.

A marriage has been arranged between Lady Ruby Elliot, second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Minto and Viscount Errington, eldest son of Earl Cromer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bracken Sewell and child came down from White Horse on the last trip of the Princess May.

Miss Phipps left this morning for Vernon for three weeks' visit to Vernon.

A. W. Payn Lesueur is ill in St. Joseph's hospital with an attack of typhoid fever.

J. P. Babcock, provincial fisheries' commissioner, left Friday for a trip to the head waters of the Fraser river to inspect the hatcheries and prepare a report of the salmon run there.

D. S. Morrison, of the Capital City Cannery company, who was scalped a short time ago has recovered sufficiently to be removed from the hospital.

Miss Louise Bickle, who has entered Dr. Pope's academy in this city, was given a surprise party before leaving for her home in Cumberland.

Mrs. John L. Russell, who has been visiting friends in Nanaimo, has returned home.

J. L. Steele, prospector and timber cruiser, has returned from a business trip to the west coast. He has located several good timber limits at Clayoquot and also staked several copper claims.

K. Sharpe has returned to the city from a five months trip to California, Mexico, New York and England. He passed Quebec the day after the bridge disaster and could see from the steamer the men dragging for bodies.

R. C. Campbell-Johnston and A. E. Hepburn, mining engineers, from Vancouver, are in the city for the purpose of examining some mining properties on Vancouver Island.

Mrs. C. L. Rhodes and her son, J. P. Babcock, have removed to "The An-

gele," Budette avenue, where they will be pleased to receive their friends.

R. H. Sperling, general manager of the British Columbia Electric company, who is in the city, yesterday inspected the works at Goldstream.

A. T. Goward is taking a few days holiday at Cowichan, grouse shooting.

W. H. Hayward, M. P. P. for Cowichan, returned to Duncan's yesterday.

Mrs. D. W. Ross and Miss Aylmer Ross, of Portland, Ore., are visiting Mrs. J. J. Whately, Vancouver street.

John Minto, news editor of the Times, left yesterday for Portland and Marshville, Cal., for a two weeks' holiday.

W. A. Harkin, of the Vancouver Province staff, has been spending a week in the city.

Mrs. W. N. Winsby will receive at her home, 124 Toronto street, on Thursday and Friday of this week.

Mrs. E. McMillan and daughter left yesterday for Spokane.

Miss Purvis and Miss Kitton left on Monday last for San Francisco.

Miss Mavis Hanna, daughter of Ald. W. J. Hanna, returned last evening from Fort Frances, Ont., where she had been for the past few weeks visiting relatives on her way home from Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Mellis and Mrs. R. Wilkerson have just returned from a few days' visit to Seattle.

Mrs. Luke Humber and daughter, Zella, have just returned from Harper, Wash., where they have been visiting Mrs. Humber's son, who is manager of the Harper Brick & Tile Co. Mrs. Laura Humber also accompanied them.

Mrs. John Raymond, of Head street has just returned from an extended visit to her mother and sisters of Fillmore, Utah.

WOMAN'S WORK

A general meeting of the order of the King's Daughters is called for Friday next, September 13 at 2:30 p. m. at the headquarters, 75 Fort street. There will be an important discussion regarding the business of the order, and plans for future work and all individual and circle members are most earnestly invited to attend.

The Literary Society of the Alexandra Club will hold a general meeting at the club on Thursday next at 8 p. m. for the discussion of programmes and plans for the season's work. All members, including members or friends interested in the work of this society are begged to attend and give the benefit of their advice and ideas towards the formation of a programme which will be agreeable and satisfactory to the majority.

The regular